DEVELOPMENT AND MARGINALIZATION A STUDY OF FISHERWOMEN OF COASTAL KARNATAKA

THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE KANNADA UNIVERSITY HAMPI FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN COMMERCE

RESEARCH GUIDE

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OCTOBER 2012

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the present Thesis entitled "DEVELOPMENT AND MARGINALIZATION A STUDY OF FISHERWOMEN OF COASTAL KARNATAKA," has been carried out by me under the guidance of Dr. Chandra Poojary, Professor, Department of Development Studies, Kannada University, Hampi. It has not been submitted earlier wholly or partially to any institution or university for the award of any degree or diploma.

Date : 18·10·2012

Place : Hampi

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Thesis entitled "DEVELOPMENT AND MARGINALIZATION A STUDY OF FISHERWOMEN OF COASTAL KARNATAKA," submitted by Renuka K. for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Commerce, represents her original work which was carried out by her under my guidance. The thesis or any part of it has not been previously submitted for any other degree or diploma.

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RENUKA K.

Dedicated

To

Beloved

My Parents

Late. Sri. Subraya

And

Late. Smt. Sharadha

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Introduction

Introduction

The main purpose of this thesis is to understand the gender dimensions of development. One school of thought on gender dimension of development argues that development is gender neutral. It means development is neither gender sensitive nor insensitive. On the other hand, it is like any object that could be used in both ways, negatively or positively. If such an instrument is used negatively, the fault lies with the user and not with the instrument. Most of the mainstream theories of development take this gender-neutral position. Another school of thought argues that development is gender biased. It means, development is in favor of male gender. Most of the studies examining gender dimension of development centers around these two arguments. In the process, another important aspect, that is, local social and cultural relationship and institutions which form gender relations is not given due importance. They need to be considered significantly because they produce the structures of inclusion and exclusion. These structures either facilitate or block the opportunities based on one's gender. In this study, an attempt is made to understand gender dimension of development from the established theoretical perspectives. A case study of fisherwomen of coastal Karnataka is undertaken to understand the gender dimension of development.

On the following grounds, the need for this study is argued. Fisherwomen play an important role in providing major income share in the subsistence fishers' family. She is also a major agent in maintaining the food security of the general society. Inspite of these contributions so far there are very few studies examining fisherwomen's role from a gender perspective. Women's active role in fishing is not a recent one. Historically fishermen confined their role only to catching or harvesting and hence most of the time stayed away from mainstream society. It was the women who carried catches to the market and managed the family. In this way, marketing of fish has been one of the important functions in the fishing activities. In addition to marketing, fisherwomen make two other significant contributions. One, their earnings form a major share in subsistence fishing families' total income. Two, they play a major role in maintaining the food security at the larger society. However, both the society and development policies have

not taken these functions of fisherwomen seriously. This study attempts to undo this lacuna and attempts to understand the role played by the fisherwomen in sustaining their occupation (fishing) and managing their family. The Constitution of India guarantees gender equality. Hence, policies should consider both men and women as equal partners in development. The Present study may help us to know whether the constitutional guarantee (of gender equality) has been sustained. The study also intends to examine the larger policy context (policies and programs) of fisheries development and the pattern of negotiation of these programs by the male and female members of the fishing community.

Women and Development

Studies that examine gender orientation of development argue that economic development in general has the tendency to work in favor of male members. Classical and neo classical economic perspectives have not given big roles to women in economic development. Their (women's) role has been confined to adjusting to market forces. However later on many studies in the third world have indicated that compared to men, women spend a far greater proportion of their income on meeting family needs rather than on personal gratification. That is why most of the poverty alleviation programs targeting the family consider women as the center of development. In this way, the question of women and development began to emerge as an important issue of research. It was Ester Boserup's pioneering work that has drawn the attention on women's contribution towards agricultural and industrial development. She in her work argued that right from colonial period, women's work has not been recognized and many of the policies were discriminative of women.[1] It was an eye opener to many of the developed as well as developing countries.

In India, in 1974, under the guidance of Phulrenu Guha, a Report on the status of women in India titled, 'Towards Equality' was presented to the Government of India. That report with facts and figures revealed the pathetic condition of women in India. Coincidently the first world conference for women was convened in Mexico City in 1975, which focused on three inter related issues - equality, development and peace.

These and other efforts made the governments around the world to take women's issues seriously. All the nations declared the next ten years as the Decade for women. Inspite of this declaration, women's condition in the Third World Countries remained inferior and their quality of life has not improved much. The conference held at Beijing in 1995 focused on these issues and made a powerful plea to consider the empowerment of women as the central theme of development. All these efforts drastically altered approaches to development. Initially 'Welfare Approach' assumed that benefits of economic development would trickle down to poor women when their male member's economic position improved. The 'Women in Development' models treated women as the beneficiaries of development and focused on income generation projects for women. 'Women and Development' approach considers women as change agents and active partners of development, especially at decision-making level. 'Gender and Development' approach focuses on the critical view of gender relation and empowering the weaker segments of the society.

Our constitution guarantees, equality and non-discrimination between men and women. However, women are largely excluded from decision making in public life. More over gender-based inequalities within the households are embedded by gender biases outside the household such as in labor markets, credit institutions and the legal systems. These peculiar conditions led to social exclusion and economic subordination of women. Even the penetration of capital has not served the interest of women, rather it has created feminized employment.[2] Economists rationalize this condition as female and male differentials in earnings due to lower productivity of women and market imperfections. But in reality, women's marginalization is directly related to the absence of economic opportunity and autonomy, lack of access to economic resources including credit, land ownership, inheritance, education, support service and minimal participation in the decision making process.[3] Many a time sex role stereotyping is partially accounted for the failure of development agencies to recognize women's productive roles. Hence, on many occasions resource allocation for gender-based work is done on some assumption and speculation rather than on properly accepted justification.[4]

Globalization created a wider gap between formal and informal employment. Formal employment in modern sector accounts for only ten percent of the economy. Remaining ninety percent are in informal sector. The informal sectors are featured with more physical work, low productivity, long working hours, little opportunity for upward mobility and rarely protected by labor legislation. Most of the women are employed in the informal sector. Its precarious nature makes them an easy prey for unscrupulous moneylenders and contractors. Hence, Global capital integrates only those women who are operating with capital in the market.[5] The 1995 UNDP Human Development Report on the status of women indicated that 70 percent of the 1.3 billion people living in poverty were women. Among the world's 900 million illiterate people, women outnumber men two to one. More women than men are malnourished. In many poor countries, pregnancy complications are the largest single cause of death among women in their reproductive years. Wages of women are 30 to 40 percent less than that of men for comparable work. Women hold only ten percent of the seats in the world's parliament and six percent in national cabinets.[6]

Oxfam Poverty Report, 1995, says that the market deregulation as an approach to poverty reduction and measures of structural adjustment policies, have become expensive to vulnerable sections of the society and are disproportionately borne by women.[7] Women often constitute the poorest of the poor. They do not have the necessary resources to invest in income generating undertakings. They are excluded from benefits of structural adjustment policies. Women predominantly occupy the ranks of the very poor leading to the feminization of poverty. The concept rightly highlights gender dimension of poverty itself. Hence, there is a need for people centered development with a perspective of centrality of women and women's agency role for the development.[8] To measure the Gender disparity, Gender Development Index (GDI) was introduced in 1995 along with Human Development Index (HDI). The Gender Development Index concentrates on the same variables as the Human Development Index, but focuses on inequality between women and men as well as on the average achievement of all people taken together. The Gender Empowerment Measures (GEM) was introduced in the same year. This measure focuses on three variables but reflect women's participation in political decision-making, their access to political opportunities and their earning power.

Higher the Gender Development Index , higher will be Human Development Index, lower the Gender Development Index, lower will be the Human Development Index, hence enhancement of income alone cannot be recognized and considered for human development. In 2010, India ranked 119 out of 169 countries in the Human Development Index. This Human Development Index ranking shows that India has performed well economically but the economic growth has not been distributed equally among various segments of the society.[9] Within these larger theoretical perspectives, gender dimension of development is examined by making a case study of fisheries development.

Fisherwomen and Development

In the post colonial India, modernization of productive forces were considered as a route for achieving economic development. The Government established the Ministry of Agriculture in the year 1951 for the development of primary sectors like agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries. The successive development plans of the central and state governments focused on the enhancement of production of inland and marine resources. Modernization of fishing began with the First Five Year Plan in 1951-56. Mechanization of crafts, development of harbors, creation of cold storage facilities, provisions for offshore fishing, improvements in the methods of fishing, increased production for export, formation of co-operatives and loan cum subsidy for encouraging private sectors to take up deep sea fishing are the major programs adopted for the modernization of fishing. In all the Five Year Plans, the priority was to intensify capital investment and increase production. To promote export, Marine Product Export Development Authority (MPEDA) was established in the year 1972. GDP in fisheries increased from Rs.4556 crores in 1990-91 to Rs.35,482 crores in 2002-03. Seafood export increased from 15732 tons in 1960-61 to 541701 tons in 2007-08. The total fisheries production was 0.37 million tons in 1947 had reached to 3.24 million tons by 2006-07.[10] The investment outlay for fisheries development in First Five Year Plan was Rs.5.13 crores, has been raised to Rs. 2069.78 cores by the Ninth Five Year Plan. These investments were made to acquire large number of mechanized fishing vessels and to strengthen the infrastructure facilities in the form of ice plants, fish handling sheds and

refrigerated transport. As a result of these efforts, fisheries activities and production increased enormously.

In 1980 National Federation of Fishermen Co-operatives Limited (FISHCOPFED), was established for the promotion of cooperative activities and providing commercial support to its constituent units. For developing coastal marine fisheries, centrally sponsored schemes were initiated. These schemes provided subsidy for the motorization of traditional boats and exempted central excise duty and Value Added Tax (VAT) on High Speed Diesel (HSD). However, many studies on mechanization and technological development in fishing industries revealed that the introduction of mechanized fishing had not increased the overall efficiency of fishing boats, fishing time, cost and return to investment. Instead, these development programs led to the emergence of 'absentee fishermen' from non- fishing communities. In the process, fishermen from fishing communities became crew in mechanized boats.[11] The loan cum subsidy and exemption of tax on High Speed Diesel lured the large capitalists to this sector. They, with the intention of maximizing their returns on capital, over exploited the fisheries resources. According to some studies, the country's Exclusive Economic Zone's Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) capacity consists of nearly 3.9 million tons. Of this, 3.0 million tons of fish resources has already been exploited. Only 0.9 million tons of fish resources are remaining for future consumption. Thus, modernization of fishing has marginalized traditional fishing communities and over exploited fish resources. In India, fisherwomen as in other parts of the world are particularly active in post harvest stage. Out of 7,56,391 fisher folk involved in fishing related activities nearly 3,65,463 are women. Most of them (1,52,692) are engaged in fish vending.[12] They contribute immensely for the food security by catering to the diversified needs of consumers. The male members from traditional fishing community are engaged in fish harvesting. The female members sell the fish in the market. There was a clear division of labor based on sex in traditional fishing community. Fish is often a secondary source of food. Inspite of these importances of fish and fishing, fishing communities have been marginalized in the traditional social structure. Even the state policies that are paying more importance on capital investment have not done justice to the skill rich and capital poor fishing communities. Besides, the women's crucial role within the social

and economic structure of fishing community has not been considered important by the development agencies.

In this way, the priority given to fisheries in the state policies has further relegated the question of women's empowerment. Most often, their labor is unrewarded in the computation of work participation rates. Development interventions of Government of India till the Eighth Plans has not addressed the problems of fisherwomen. Women from fishing households are not directly engaged in fishing but they regularly participate in a number of related activities, which support the family's income. However, the development interventions focusing on capital-intensive production increased the hardship and anxiety of the fisherwomen. The capital-intensive fishing has increased the gender bias in fisheries sector and pushed the fisherwomen to the periphery. In fact, capital-intensive development of fishing isolates women from production and political control. Modernization programs and policies do not consider women as producers. There are apprehensions that market driven policies may undo the little space they used to occupy in the past.

Fisheries in Coastal Karnataka

An independent department for fisheries was established in 1957 for the overall development of fisheries sector. The department implements various development programs both for marine and inland fisheries. Karnataka state has 300 kms of coastline, comprising Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttar Kannada districts. The state fisheries resource potential is estimated at 4,25,000 tons per annum. It is spread over a stretch of 87,000 sq kms of Exclusive Economic Zone with a total fishermen population of 2,75,976. Of them, 1,49,393 are male and 1,26,583 are female.[13] In Karnataka mechanization process was initiated in 1952. In 1960, the state changed its policy of mechanization. In 1970, Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation was established. As a result of these efforts the fish production, which was around 2.0 lakh tons in 1980, increased to 3.0 lakh tons in mid nineties and by 2008-09 it reached to 3.61 lakh tons. The contribution of fisheries to Gross State Domestic Production (GSDP) remained at Rs.16,3,16 lakhs in 1993-94. The same has increased to Rs.1,39,571 lakhs in 2008-09. In

1970, purse seiners were introduced for extending the area of fishing operation. At present 3759 mechanized, 5357 motorized and 21,659 traditional boats are operating in the state with 6 fishing harbors and 25 fish landing centers.[14]

Government interventions have developed major and minor fishing harbors with physical and institutional infrastructure. More over it has initiated several institutional agencies such as Fishermen Co-operatives, Fisheries Development Corporations and private entrepreneurs to enhance supply and to yield better returns to mechanized boat owners. The whole process of Government interventions encouraged capital-intensive fishing rather than equality with long-term sustainable development of the fisheries sector. Right from the beginning, the interest of traditional fishermen with low borrowing capacity has been ignored. They were not able to compete with mechanized boats. Hence, their income began declining. In a way development programs produced a kind of dualism wherein capital rich few captured most benefits leaving the majority to toil dawn to dusk to meet their basic needs.

Advanced technology of fishing has brought about large-scale fish harvesting and increased the production. However, the fisherwomen could not reap the benefits of increased production as large-scale production changed the pattern of distribution. In the place of decentralized landing and small scale auctioning, centralized fish landing and large scale auctioning came into practice. These changes have pushed the fisherwomen to the corner. Many fish processing industries have emerged and they began exporting to South East Asian countries. These fish processing industries require skilled laborers for peeling, grading and sorting. Thus, there has been a shift of employment from traditional to modern sector. This shift has adversely affected fisherwomen, because fisherwomen are not skilled enough to take up the above tasks. The large-scale landing of fish requires unloading of fish and loading of ice that involve laborers to hold the basket. The local fisherwomen have filled these jobs and have become wage earners. Some of the older generations of local fisherwomen have the fascination for the processing of dried fish. But now dried fish are bought from Gujarat. Local fisherwomen buy the same from wholesalers and sell them in retail. So the post harvest activities have become very heterogeneous for women, are thus less secured, and protected.[15]

In coastal Karnataka, Mogaveera (of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts) and Harikanthra, Karvis and Gabith (of Uttara Kannada district) are the main fishing communities. Fishing community is a closed social system. They have formed caste associations to negotiate modernization processes. However, these caste associations do not enroll their women as members. Rigid gender relations within the community has affected the weaker sex in availing the opportunities offered by the state. Moreover, there is social taboo attached to this traditional occupation. The occupation is positioned at the bottom of the social hierarchy. The low social status attached to the fishing occupation prevents the literate young girls and boys from entering this occupation.

Government subsidies for motorization of traditional crafts and to High Speed Diesel have accelerated deep-sea fishing in Coastal Karnataka. Now they are facing reduced fish catch, which affects the fisherwomen. In the recent past, a number of mega projects such as Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers (MCF), Mangalore Refineries and Petroleum Ltd., (MRPL), Kaiga Thermal Plant, New Mangalore Port Trust, Nagarjuna and Sea Bird Projects have been established in coastal Karnataka. These projects have displaced the fishing community. Intensive urbanization has led to the development of star hotels, dines, malls and hostels. These establishments buy fish in bulk. The bulk buying practice of these establishments has adversely affected fisherwomen who are engaged in small scale retail vending.

Modernization and its impact on fishing development have been examined from different angles. Prof Giriappa's study on the performance of mechanized and non-mechanized boats has found that mechanized boats have an advantage over non-mechanized boats. Mechanized boats engage in deep sea fishing, long distances and catch fish throughout the year.[16] Muktha Shet's study, on the impact of technological change on the income of fisherwomen of Mangalore taluk found that by working with mechanized fishing units women have improved their financial status.[17] Varamballi's research on mechanization of fishing in coastal Karnataka highlighted that there was an increase in tangible assets of fishermen households.[18] Ramachandra Bhatt's study was on Government's support for the co-operatives. It was found that subsidized finance channeled through cooperatives helped the big fishermen to over exploit the fisheries

resources.[19] Shanbhogue's study on marine fisheries of Karnataka concluded that since the inshore resources have been over exploited there is a need to have deep sea and off shore fishing. Extensive fishing could be achieved, through private and public sectors participation in the same.[20] Bhatt's study on Socio- Economic impact of fisheries development in Karnataka found that, Government sponsored programs have been unequally absorbed by the fishermen leading to heterogeneity in their socio- economic status.[21] Pothuval's study on marine export potential of Dakshina Kannada highlighted that, many of the fish processing plants were lying idle. This was because of scarcity of landing of fish.[22] Seema's Case Study of Fisherwomen in Mogaveera community of Dakshina Kannada, found that fisherwomen with income earned from the fishing activities introduced changes in the traditional households.[23] Sumangala Nayak's study on socio-economic status of fishermen community of Uttara Kannada district found that the annual income of fishermen were in different ranges and majority of the families live in poverty. Surprising findings of the study is that among the poor both traditional and mechanized boat owners were found.[24]

The existing body of knowledge on fisheries development addresses a number of issues. They are programs pursued to modernize the fishing activities, their impact on overall fish harvesting and income generation, comparison of earnings of mechanized boat owners and traditional boat owners, who could capture the benefits of modernization and who could not digest the modernization and the impact of income generated on the life style of fishermen households. However, the studies examined, have failed or not paid needed importance on the gender issues. There are some studies on gender dimensions of fisheries development. However, they confine their analyses to factors such as earnings between male and female members, utilization of female members earnings and impact of female members' earnings on the traditional households. In the process, a number of questions arise like why the modernization of fisheries has not addressed the fisherwomen's livelihood? When the male members could absorb some benefits of modernization, why the female members could not absorb the benefits of modernization in the same proportion? Do the fisheries development policies consider gender disparity? If not, what alternative policies could serve the interest of

fisherwomen? In order to evolve inclusive development policies, answering these questions is essential. This study attempts to answer these questions.

Objectives of the study

The main objective of this study is to understand the gender dimension of development. To be specific, the study intends to examine how far the female members of the fishing community could digest the programs initiated by the state to promote fisheries. The specific research objectives are -

1 To study the policies and programs of fisheries development
2 To study the pattern of negotiation of these programs by fisherwomen
3 To study the factors that exclude fisherwomen from the benefits of the above programs
4 To suggest policies and measures that would accommodate the interest of fisherwomen.

Method of study

The study is confined to maritime districts of Coastal Karnataka namely Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada. The study concentrates on fisher women who are engaged in post harvest fisheries activities such as fresh fish vending, drying fish, working for fish processing industry and fish workers at fish landing centers. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative research methods. Census Report, Marine Fisheries Census Report, Human Development Reports, Statistical Bulletin of Fisheries, Economic Survey Reports, Report of Annual General Meetings, FAO Technical Papers, Important Government Gazetteers, Findings of the Research Programs published in Journals, Monographs, Periodicals, published and unpublished theses were the secondary sources of information used in the study. Along with the secondary sources, data from primary sources also collected. Details of primary sources of data and method employed to get information are given below.

In Dakshina Kannada district, there are fourteen fishing villages and 3833 fishing families. Out of these fourteen villages and 3833 families, three villages (Ullala, Bengre and Baikampady) and 152 female households were selected for the study. Of this, fifty

two respondents were wage earners in fish processing industry and fish landing centers. In Udupi district, there are 59 fishing villages and 10297 fishing families. Out of this, five villages (Hejamadi, Nadipatna, Udayavar, Harady and Uppore) and 114 female house holds were selected for the study. Of the 114 families, seventy nine families were from fish vending sector and thirty five respondents were from fish processing industry and fish landing centers. In Uttara Kannada district, there are 83 fishing villages and 16,046 families. Out of this, four villages (Amadali, Karwar Muncipal area, Chithakul, and Majali) and 102 families were selected for the study. Out of the total sample of three hundred and sixty eight families, two hundred and eighty one families are involved in fish vending as self-employment and eighty seven families as wage earners in fish processing industries and in fish landing centers. The majority of the wage earners are migrants. Hence, out of eighty seven families of wage earners, fifty families were from loading and unloading in fish landing centers and thirty seven families were from fish processing industry.

A structured questionnaire was presented to 368 female respondents for collecting data. The questionnaire was framed with the intention of collecting information on the following broad indicators–demographic details, social life, political participation, economic activities and cultural aspects. A structured questionnaire was also presented to 12 primary fishermen co-operative societies (that have both male and female members) of 12 fishing villages. The same type of structured questionnaire was used to collect information from the caste associations in order to understand the structure of social hierarchy and participation of women in the caste associations of respective fishing villages.

A key informant's interview was used to elicit response from key individual and officers at the fish landing centers and in the fishing villages. Opinions were sought from leaders, members of Stree Shakthi and Self Help Groups, Leaders of the Communities, District Level Government Officials, Managers and Supervisors in fish processing industry, Chairpersons and Directors of Fish Marketing Federation, Secretaries and Presidents of fishermen co-operative societies. Moreover, Secretaries of Community Associations, Chairperson and Personnel's of Fisheries Development Corporation,

Scientists in CMFRI and Fisheries college, General Secretary of Fishermen Action Committee of Coastal Karnataka, Secretaries of Mahila Mandalas and Youth Clubs of the concerned fishing villages were also provided the information in the concerned field . The observation method was used to supplement the data collected through other methods. Relations and positions of male and female in the following activities were observed. Activities in the landing centers, sorting of fish, handling during transportation and marketing were observed. Besides, personal visit were made to the concerned fishing villages and attended the Directors meetings of primary fishermen co-operative, Annual General Meetings of Federations, Monthly meetings of communities association and meetings of SHG and Stree Shakthi Groups.

Data collected were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Multi variant frequency tables were used to analyze various indicators, expressed in terms of percentages, to have a comparative study of the sample respondents of the three districts. The study has used standard deviation measures in order to understand the measure of dispersion and to see how far representative cases fall around the mean. Non-parametric or chi-square (x^2-test) was applied for arriving at the association of the sample distribution which are in large number and independent. The calculated value of x^2 was compared with the table value of x^2 at 5% level of significance for given degree of freedom. The study observed divergence between the calculated value of x^2 and table value of x^2 and decided that if the calculated value of x^2 is more than the table value of x^2, it is considered as significant and it could not have occurred due to fluctuation of sampling but there might be some other factor influencing it. The study has also observed that if the calculated value of x^2 is less than the table value of x^2, then it is not considered as significant and fluctuations is due to fluctuations of sampling and could be ignored.

Limitations of the study

Even though the study focuses on gender relations, primary data collection was confined to women's perspectives on development interventions. Male perspectives on the same variables were not collected. For the male perspectives on the above variables, data from secondary sources were used. The heterogeneity and diversified occupation in post harvest fisheries activities made the task of identifying the main occupation of

fisherwomen more complex. The fishing community of Uttara Kannada district speaks Konkani language. Therefore, the language problem became an impediment to interact freely with the respondents of Uttara Kannada district. Sometimes their literate children used to give information on behalf of their mothers. In the presence of male members, female respondents were not willing to give full information on some household matters. The secretaries of primary fishermen co-operative societies had to seek the permission from Presidents and Board of Directors to furnish the information for the study. Therefore, that part of the work had consumed considerable time. The caste associations in Udupi and Uttara Kannada districts are not functioning properly and so it became difficult to trace out the leaders of caste associations and to collect information. Fishing community populations according to Statistical Bulletin of Fisheries Department of Government of Karnataka in three coastal districts differ from the figures given by Censes Report of Marine Fisheries Research Institute. Similarly, fishing village according to CMFRI Census Report 2005 and Revenue village according to District Census Report 2001 are different. These Reports documented plural boundaries that complicated the task of locating the boundaries of fishing village.

Chapter Scheme

Excluding the introduction chapter, the contents of the thesis are presented in six chapters. Introductory chapter briefly introduces the problem of the study and states the objectives and methods of the study

Chapter I: Contents of this chapter are presented in two parts. First part of the chapter discuses the conceptual and theoretical issues of the problem. Here, effort is made to see whether mainstream development theories are sufficient to articulate gender issues or not. In the second part, the existing body of knowledge on fisheries in general and fisherwomen in particular is critically analyzed.

Chapter II: This chapter discusses the socio- economic and cultural features of the three Coastal Districts (Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada Districts) of Karnataka.

Chapter III: This chapter gives a detailed picture of the development interventions initiated by the State for the promotion of fisheries. This chapter focuses on issues such as policies and programs meant for physical infrastructural development, programs for the development for institutional infrastructure and programs initiated for the development of human skill and welfare of the members of fishing communities.

Chapter IV: This chapter narrates the pattern of absorption of the development programs by the fisherwomen engaged in post harvest fisheries activities. This analysis is done by comparing the policies and programs of fisheries development absorbed by fisherwomen in post harvest fisheries activities.

Chapter V: This chapter discusses the family and community specific factors and larger context specific factors that worked as hurdles in the path of absorbing or digesting the development programs. A number of social and cultural factors are analyzed to understand how they worked against the fisherwomen in taking advantage of the benefits of development programs.

Chapter V1: This is a concluding chapter wherein the discussions of the previous chapters are summarized and some policy suggestions are made.

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Situating Development and Marginalization

CHAPTER - I

SITUATING DEVELOPMENT AND MARGINALIZATION

The main objective of this chapter is to engage with the existing body of knowledge on development and marginalization in general and marginalization of fisher women in particular. In a way, this chapter attempts to give the conceptual framework of the thesis. A number of factors have been pushed forward as explanation for women's exclusion. These factors could broadly be classified into two types. One related to the historically formed social, economic and cultural practices and the other is related to development policies and programs. Body of knowledge on gender disparity in development is vast and extensive. However, this chapter confines itself only to that part of the debate, which deals with the fisherwomen's exclusion. In the same way, literature on gender bias in development is also extensive. This chapter focuses on that part of gender bias in development, which produces gender excluding development structures. This chapter has two parts. Part I concentrates on marginalization debates. Part II focuses on the existing body of literature on the marginalization of fisherwomen.

PART – 1

Nice part of the development is that it lends itself to all kinds of interpretations. Hence, we have haters of development, lovers of development and some who distance themselves from these extreme positions. In the rich nations, development may not be very attractive and powerful. However, in the poor nations development is ubiquitous term. It is used and abused by all. It is a powerful term that decides the fate of politicians, changes regimes and gives hope to a vast majority. Beauty of the concept is that it never lets down its stakeholders. Inspite of its many colors even now growth remains the main stay of development. Growth being the under current of development all efforts are made to increase the size of the cake. From time to time, many factors have been identified as the main movers of growth. Earlier capital, later technology, institutions, and still later human resources have been considered as the main moving forces of development. In most of the newly

independent countries, including India, growth has been the main object of development.[1] However, this model has several problems such as urban bias, deskilling and depriving of resources to some segments. These three major problems of development led to the displacement of population into urban areas, created market dependency and formed property- less groups. The subsistence segments of the society are slowly marginalized everywhere.[2] Ideally development needs to be a space where variedly equipped and prepared stakeholders bargain for their share of benefits. However, in practice many a time the benefits of developments are not reaching in equal proportions to all the stakeholders. According to Amartya Sen, "Development requires the removal of various obstacles to live with dignity and worthiness. The legitimate rights of a human being is to satisfy necessities like food. remedies to treat illness. enjoy clean water. sanitary facilities, health care. educational facility, equality and enjoying effective institution for the maintenance of peace and order in the country. To exercise these rights, she or he needs freedom." [3]

Till early 1970's, development considered women from welfare angles. The traditional role of woman as mother and wife, that too a wife whose sole objective is to bear children and grow them is considered as the important roles of women. In order to perform the above role their health need to be protected and to control birth their fertility needs to be reduced.[4] It was assumed that benefits of growth would automatically trickle down to the poor. The poor women would benefit when their husband's income and economic position are improved. In fact Boserup's study conducted on women in Asia, Africa and Latin American Countries focused on the role of women in the economic development.[5] In the newly liberated countries, 1960-70's observed as 'development decade' by the United Nations with an agenda of 5 percent growth. However, there were no separate measures for women's development. A World Plan of Action under the auspices of United Nation Organization in Mexico City from 19th June to 2nd July 1975 had focused on three inter-related themes of development, that is, equality, development and peace. The declaration claimed that the next ten years would be considered as the decade for women. Inspite of these declarations the conference held at Copenhagen observed that the position of women had deteriorated. In some countries educational and employment, conditions of women deteriorated further. In order to rectify these errors of development the conference declared that importance should be focused on women's participation as agents as well as

beneficiaries in the development process. The Third World Women's Conference held at Nairobi declared that women are no longer to be treated as patients but as agents in development. The overall world situation had undergone a dramatic change, which was discussed in the Fourth World Conference of Women held at Beijing in 1995. The Beijing platform of action shifted the focus to society and recognized that women's issues are an integral part of the societal agenda. Thus, development now came to mean a measure of quality of life available to women and their empowerment.[6]

There was a need for Women in Development (WID) approach to integrate women into economic development. They are working as efficient as men, and given equal opportunities, contribute to economic development as much as men.[7] However, Women in Development, promoted with the market economy, argued that providing unpaid family labor as a natural aspect of being a woman and at the same time, women were treated as a homogenous category.[8] However, the Dependency feminist and feminist on women's issue discussed inequalities between men and women that were created by the global capitalist economy. The women in the third world argued that women in the North mainly aim at gender equality whereas women in the South face the challenges posed by the development model that adversely effects their inclusion in the process of development. All these movements led to the creation of a network called Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN) by the Third World researchers like Sen and Caren Crown. The network advocated that it was the system actually makes men and women dependent on each other. In order to take advantage of this system emphasis need to be laid on gender and development perspctives.[9] Besides it was also felt by others that empowerment would become a successful tool only when it addresses the issues of patriarchy and global inequality.[10]

Critical literature on modernization argued that public spheres are embedded with modernity and they are occupied by men. Whereas the private space is covered with, tradition and they are occupied by women. Thus, development tenets are severe to gender.[11] Hence, much of the analysis on Women and Development, and Gender and Development identifies the ways in which women's locations in informal, non-market areas of social life are a legitimate issues of development. Otherwise, it will lead to feminization of poverty.[12]

In the earlier part of the nineteenth century, the bourgeoisie had exercised hegemonic leadership that restricted the working class and women from voting in the elections.[13] The theoretical understanding that development strategies would produce social equality have not been materialized. In all the societies the local upper strata was the first one to take advantage of the benefits of development leaving the large number of weaker segments and weaker sex without anything to share.[14] Development process has failed to keep its promise of inclusiveness and created an unequal method of income distribution among different segments of the societies.[15]

In some cases. the increased economic independence not necessarily increased the bargaining power of women. Social relations and womanhood have compelled the women to consider their husband's reputation and contribution is more important than their own economic contributions.[16] The process of development was unable to develop long-term strategies to mitigate the existing power distribution in the society and provide minimum standard of living to women.[17] In employment sector. sometimes employers prefer only women for certain jobs. It is not the skill of women, rather it is their social and cultural image that makes them employable. The practice of women's employment change from society to society based on the level of development. However, in the more advanced economies also women's employability depends on many issues, which are not confined economic rationality. Even the capitalism has not challenged the existing patriarchal practice.[18] The inequality of women in many third world countries has two components. Firstly, households vary in their control over means of production and wage income. Therefore, their endurance depends on particular relation to land and resources. Secondly, these households are segregated and restricted social units, which limit their physical and social mobilities.[19] In fact caste system legitimately, supported the subordination of women and made them to relay more and more on the informal sector. They are categorized as labor reserves and the result is the feminization of poverty.[20] According to Amartya Sen, inequality can arise due to difference in capabilities and power that people have and inequality in capability deprive mainly from opportunity denials. Hence, inequality is a deprivation in acquiring the capability. At the same time justifying the inequality based on capabilities will sideline many and it is not acceptable.[21] Modernization laid emphasis on rapid economic growth that attacked on cultural identities and people adjusted to change. However such changes are

guided by the market forces without considering human beings and displaced the people from traditional livelihood.[22]

In this way women's behavior and role is one of adjusting to the market forces. Institutionalists advocate that it is the market, which decides what work a woman could do. She does not have any choice in the market. By separating her in the labor market, she has been paid low wages. Critical thinkers contest that, the historical growth of capitalism that has succeeded in exploiting the women at home as well as in the market. In a way, there is an indirect relationship between economic development and development of the household.[23] Hence, women has disadvantaged position in labor market falls into three groups. Neo-liberalist argued that the male -female differentials in earning is either due to lower productivity of women or market imperfections. The labor market segmentation. approach argues that the structure of labor market is based on disparity in employment and influenced by institutional barriers. Whereas Feminist theorists argue that it is the social and cultural factors that block women's role as productive and reproductive agents.[24] As a unpaid labor in reproducing process and as a underpaid labor in producing process women is a kind of subsidy for capital and thus women are twice subjugated labor class.[25]

In the African modernization experiences, women were forced to take up major role in agricultural activities in villages, because during the colonial period the young and married males were employed by the Europeans in road constructions, mines and plantation.[26] Even Adam Smith's understanding of division of labor creates a homogeneous group of deskilled workers. If the market permits, the task could be assigned to mechanization for greater productivity. Thus, women could be released from the workforce based on cost calculation.[27] Men and women differ in their livelihood priorities, in the use of technology. All these have serious implication for the status of women.[28] Development processes enabled men to grab opportunities, which were previously available to women and thus affected the status of women. Moreover, whatever opportunities available have reduced them into lower strata.[29]

With the advent of commercial crops and resultant centralization of land ownership and increased landlessness among subsistence farmers, the men were forced to migrate to cities and towns. All these developments have increased female headship. They find it

challenging to secure credit and assistance to have a livelihood. End result of these processes is the feminization of poverty.[30] As the title deeds of land are not in the name of the women, they are least benefited from the implementation of land reforms laws. The policy framed to eradicate gender inequality and dependence on the dual market would certainly marginalize the weaker sex further.[31] The growth oriented economic development strategy has increasingly emphasized on mega projects. These projects have negatively affected the marginalized in general and women in particular.[32] The commercialization and rise of mediators, who could organize both production and marketing on a large scale with the support of capital and wage labor. displaced women from various traditional opportunities of self employment.[33]

It was predicted that world economy would take a robust upturn by 1990 and there would be a vast expansion in tertiary sector and continuing entry of women into full time wage labor force.[34] The above prediction became true in Indian economy. A large number of women entered labor market as informal workers. However. their economic status has not improved because most of these opportunities are of low income generating one. Consequently, incidence of poverty increased and compared to formal workers the standard of life stagnated.[35] With the Structural Adjustment Programs (SAP) women found employment opportunities in the new service industries. However, they are paid less. There is no prospect of career development. State also failed to intervene in their favor. Due to these developments their competency level has been affected and capacity to participate equally with men also hampered.[36] In the process of globalization the worst effected sections are women in India. Majority of the women (90 percent) work force is in the unorganized sector. Insecure and lowly paid unorganized sector work increases the pace of feminization of poverty, especially in the deprived groups of the society.[37] The labor market is highly polarized. Sometimes it leads to migration of women across the nation to work as domestic workers.[38] The malicious technology combined with restructuring has benefited small groups of younger graduates, with technical skill in the dynamic labor market. Thus, it appears to be a competition between groups of women themselves.[39]

In India many social issues relating to women hinders them to participate in public life. The consequences of losing one's spouse are different for men and women, eventually

resulting in gender division of labor, which deprives employment opportunities to widows.[40] India, was one of the first countries to make serious efforts to bring in women's perspective and outlook on development planning. The First Five Plans focused on the self-reliance and self-sufficiency of women. However, the perspective from the welfare approach to development of women approach took place in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). The Seventh Plan introduced the 27 development schemes for women under Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD). The Eighth Plan (1992-97) highlighted for the first time a gender perspective and the need to ensure a definite flow of funds from general developmental sections to women. The Ninth Plan (1997-2002) made two important contributions for the empowerment of women and the merger of existing service available in both women specific and women related sectors. The Tenth Plan prescribed measures empowering women as the agents of socio-economic change and development.[41] In the Eleventh Plan as a special move, the Government has formed a committee of feminist economists, to ensure gender sensitive allocation of public resources. Moreover gender equality and inclusive growth as an extension of the gender budgeting concept of the Tenth Plan.[42] Each successive Five Year Plans, have identified widespread poverty, patriarchy and under development. It has become the impediments in the path of gender empowerment. Therefore, till the Seventh Five Year Plan the country had not noticed any sign of progress in poor women belonging to rural and urban sector.[43] In order to protect women from discrimination the Hindu Code Bill proposed equal inheritance rights for women.[44]

In order to mitigate the negative outcomes of mainstream development approaches the developing countries adopted Basic Need Approach (BNA). BNA reframes development as a broad based, people oriented and on endogenous grounds.[45] Besides alternative development paths laying emphasis on agriculture, small-scale industries, labor-intensive activities and with appropriate technology. It even includes local democracy, community and popular participation in decision-making process through the civil society at the grass root level.[46] However, the civil society in India, from the beginning occupied a secondary position and is not able to maintain a tempo along with globalization.[47] The Human Development approach emerged in 1990 resumed development as human well being. It is especially in terms of increasing access to knowledge, nutrition and health services, security and political and cultural freedom. The best-known measure is Human Development Index (HDI), which

measures Development in terms of Longevity, Knowledge and Income sufficiency.[48] Deprivation arises mainly due to lack of accessibility to instrumental freedoms. Instrumental freedom provides the opportunity to people to purchase goods and services and the freedom to make use of opportunity with human capability. In return, human capability substantiates the freedom.[49]

According to Naila Kabeera gender inequalities is always seen in development process and in social spheres. Hence, there is a need for 'Reversed Development' which starts from the choice of the poor that give importance to human development and well being.[50] The inequality in women's status can be measured with the help of Gender Development Index that consists of three main development indicators. They are per capita income, educational attainment and life expectancy. It focuses on enhancing capabilities for improving women's participation in the process of development. At the same time, to share the benefit arising from it equally. Three primary domain of equality between men and women are capabilities, access to resources and agency or the ability to influence. The Gender Empowerment Measures formulated by the UNDP considers the economic participation and participation in decision-making as a method to measure the level of women's empowerment.[51]

The above discussions prove beyond doubt that the women's marginalization occurs in the public as well as in private space. On many occasions, development processes biased against women because of division of labor prescribed based on gender division. Women have not gained much from mainstream development process. The development laying emphasis on growth is working against the poor and the weak. Already existing body on development have focused on the feminization of poverty due to lack of access to resources and assets. The fruits of growth-oriented strategy hardly reached the poor and when it percolated in small quantity, it failed to reach the poor women. Labor market in the capitalistic structure is not friendly to women. Female work participation rate has been increased in informal sector. That is not a secured option for women. The market guided development strategy forced the women to work for longer hours outside the home. The negative consequence of these developments could be understood from the low ranking of

India in the Human Development Report of 2009. In the next part, we shall see how the above discussed development processes affected women in the fisheries.

PART -11

This section focuses on policy interventions and their impact on fisheries development and women empowerment. Like other sectors fisheries also exposed to modern science and technologies. The main objective of these policy interventions is to enhance fisheries production and to increase income at the disposal of those who engaged in fishing. Some of the studies on fisheries development also accepted the growth dimension of fisheries uncritically. UNDP Report on Fisheries Development, 1969 suggested many changes India could incorporate in its fisheries development policies and programs. The expert committee on fisheries development examined the development efforts from 1951 to 1966. It recommended for capital-intensive method of fishing. The committee also suggested to tap foreign aid. to offer credit at subsidized rate of interest. and to allow private companies in processing and exporting of fish on a commercial basis.[52]

U.K. Srivastava and M. Dharma Reddy's study on fishing supported capital-intensive method of fisheries development in India. The study identified the investment required to attain the opportunities for private capital, investment in production, processing and marketing and estimated, the working capital needs of different infrastructural facilities.[53] Similarly Catalla Rebecca & et.al's study observed that the massive financing program that was initiated by the Development Bank of Philippines was responsible for the expansion of fisheries in Philippines. However, this massive investment did not bring much change in the catch and income of fishermen. The volume of fish caught and income earned remained the same. The study identified some reasons for such negative relation between investment and production. Increases in fishermen's population, competition from trawlers and fish scarcity due to pollution are some of the reasons identified.[54]

Alexander G. Merlijn observed similar situation in Malaysia. The study found that Government assistance to the fishing industry in Pusa sub- district in Malaysia had only a limited impact on production and productivity. Private informal sectors offering complementary services, which the Government could not offer and the fishermen never

considered the intermediary relationship as exploitative, were some of the reasons identified by study.[55] Jean –Pierre Chauvean and Alassane Samba's study observed that in Senegal since 1980 the strong and dominant ideology was that progress could be achieved only by modernization. Hence, traditional mentalities and structures in fisheries were an impediment for the development. The study also found that the small-scale fisheries in Senegal were not marginalized but remained viable in spite of the introduction of the market system.[56] In Karnataka some studies considered modernization of fishing is blessing in disguise. Varamballis study on 'Mechanized Fishing in Coastal Karnataka examined the impact of mechanization on the employment, income, saving habits and asset formation of fishermen households and found that there was an increase in the tangible assets of the fishermen household.[57]

It was observed in Mahesh V. Joshi's study on the impact of mechanization and organizational set up on fishermen families of Saurasthra region in Gujarat that there was a positive relationship between mechanization of fishing and employment opportunity. The capital labor and capital output ratio was high in mechanized boat. The mechanized boat owners' standard of living improved and their earnings and literacy increased. However on organizational front co-operatives failed to provide credit to the fishermen.[58] Similarly, in Hemamala Muna Singhe's study on 'Socio Economic conditions of Small Scale Fishermen in Srilanka' found that high levels of profitability were recorded for every type of mechanized fishing operation. The savings of fishermen have been diverted towards investment in tourism. Besides there was a decline in rope making cottage industries. These industries used to be the source of earning for women of Buddhist fishing community.[59]

Theodore Panayotou Kamphal Adedavidhaya and et.al's study on 'Socio Economic Conditions of Coastal fishermen in Thailand, A Cross Sectional Profile 'of four sites in Southern Thailand concluded that development interventions created difference in fishing incomes among location and difference in fishing assets. Non-fishing incomes are more closely related to the availability of labor employment and agricultural land than to non-fishing capital. The study further observed that along with fishing income, availability of non-fishing employment opportunities is a method of alleviating the socio-economic condition of coastal fishermen.[60] In U.K. Srivastava, B.H. Dhola, and et.al's study on

'Fishery Sector of India' researchers found that there was lack of infrastructural facilities for unloading, ice plants and cold storages in fishing harbors. The study supports deep-sea fisheries development and expansion of domestic and export market.[61] Similar, view was expressed by S.L. Shanbhogue in his study, on the Marine Fisheries of Karnataka. Having analyzed the case in detail the study recommended for exploitation of deep sea and off shore resources to make the ventures profitable and to attract entrepreneurs to take up deep sea and off shore fishing.[62]

In a similar fashion, D.K. Pothuval's study on 'Marine Export potential of Dakshina Kannada' found the need for diversification of mechanized fishing, processing and diversification of markets so as to lay foundation for the future success of marine product export industry.[63] Biradas R.S and Pandey's study gives a detailed account of Indian fisheries sector contribution from 1990-91 to 2003-04. The study highlights that the fisheries co-operative was an effective tool for the development of fisheries industry. The study also observes the issues related to the development policy, which directly affects the artisan fisheries.[64] Sumangala Nayak's study on Socio economic status of fishermen community of Uttara Kannada district indicated that rate of illiteracy in fisherman community in Uttara Kananda is negligible. They have made use of the Government free Education Policy effectively to maintain proper records and accounts of their business. Considering the response of female members of fishing community the study concluded that the status of female in the society is good. The study found that mechanized fishing might support the fishermen to have a better standard of living.[65] However, Pazhani K and S. Nadarajan's study identified that the poor quality of human capital was a reason for backwardness of fishing industry in Kanyakumari district of TamilNadu. During slack periods, fishermen from this district migrate to Kerala and other maritime states.[66]

Analysis of studies on policy interventions in fisheries shows that experience gained in developed countries was taken as basis for fisheries development in developing nations. Labor scarce societies have made deliberate attempts to take recourse to mechanization of fishing. However, our story is different. We have a large army of employable human resources. Inspite of this contradiction the state policy interventions made the fisheries sector capital intensive. Along with the state interventions, the private capital also made the sector

more and more capital intensive. Most of the studies found positive relation between modernization and fisheries development. However, these studies have not focused on the role of private capital and its impact on distribution of income and unlimited exploitation of resources. Besides, fisheries sector consists of both men and women. But these studies have not paid needed attention on gender issues. In the following pages, we shall discuss the findings of studies, which focused on gender dimension of fishing and on consequence of unbridled private capital.

Thingalaya's study concluded that mechanization might not be a panacea. It could reduce the uncertainties in income. But may not assure a steady employment and income to a large number of people depending on fishing. The study highlights, the theoretical framework of economic development in dual economy so as to have some amount of occupational shift from fishing to other productive sectors to reduce the economic backwardness.[67] Sunimal Fernando's study on the Marketing System in the Small Scale Fishery of SriLanka. noticed monopoly and oligopoly practices prevailing at various levels of marketing structure. These practices caused harm to both the producers and consumers – fishermen received low earnings and consumers paying high prices. The real beneficiaries are the intermediaries. They pocketed excess profits and they restricted the entry of potential competitors into the system by adopting legal and illegal methods like high capital or threats and violence. [68]

Oscar Amarasinghe's study in Srilanka concluded that the Government channeled large amount of public funds to the artisan fisheries sector. It established many institutions to help fishermen to take up mechanized fishing and thus eroded the patron client relations belonging to a pre – capitalistic mode of production.[69] Reynolds Eric's study on the pattern of fish consumption, distribution and marketing in seven countries of African sub continent concluded that the wholesale fish trade is dominated by men. Women could find place only in the retail trade. In retail trade, women need to face competition from the supermarkets, butcheries, hotels, restaurant and fish and chip shops. Inspite of this competition the study found that fish trading is a significant alternative source of income and enable them to support their families.[70]

P.Ibrahim's study focused on the net impact of the introduction of mechanization on the fishing sector of India in general and Kerala in particular. The study found that the there was greater instability in production, growth of conflicts between the traditional and mechanized sector and decline in the availability of fish especially for the poor sections of final consumers. Absentee fishermen or fishermen from other communities were a major threat to fishing community.[71] P.Ibrahim and Stanly D'Silva's studied the comparative economies of mechanized boats and motorized crafts in Mahe region of Malabar Coast. The study found that mechanized fishing was confirmed to trawler. The operational efficiency of traditional craft was better than mechanized boats. Even though profit rate was the lowest, gross earnings and remuneration per member were the highest in trawlers.[72] Similarly, Giriappa's study on 'Performance of Mechanized and Non- Mechanized Boats, A case study in Dakshina Kannada,' found that though the number of mechanized and non-mechanized boats have increased tremendously, the catch per boat has not shown a remarkable increase. However, there were fluctuations resulted in under utilization of infrastructure in some years. After the advent of mechanization, the share of non-mechanized boats has declined.[73]

Ramachandra Bhatt examined the technological acceptance of market and influence of development in Karnataka. He concluded that the developmental programs promoted by the Government created heterogeneity in the socio economic characteristic of the once homogeneous community.[74] However, Bhatt's later study was on the success of a community based fishery co-operatives as against a Government sponsored co-operatives in Dakshina Kannada district. It was found that to avail the subsidies, many unions of boat operators were converted into primary co-operative societies and ridiculed the Government schemes.[75] However Bhatt and Gadgakar's study has contested the above position. Their study showed that Government promoted fisher's co-operatives performed better and developed into major institution in port fish markets. Moreover, the existing structure of fisheries co-operatives is attractive to the fishermen as they facilitate them to obtain subsidy from the Government.[76] Ramachandra Bhatta brought out certain emerging issues in fish marketing and processing especially in the liberalized context. The study found that liberalization affected the small-scale fisheries in three ways - deskilling, indebtedness and dependence on outsiders.[77]

Samantary and Vaidehi's study highlight how the women's organization in coastal Orissa has taken up issues relating to women's survival such as problems they face in the era

of globalization. The study observed that women in marine fisheries formed a Federation known as 'Samudram' consisting of six district level women organizations. The study identified that in the area of marine livelihood Samudram has been active in the protest against the invasion of trawlers, violation of the Coastal Regulation Zone Act and collection of shrimp and seeds.[78] Dehadrai and Yadava's study on 'Fisheries Development State of Indian Farmers Millennium Study' highlighted the problems faced by the people depending on fisheries industry. Over capitalization of the small scale mechanized sector, marginalization of traditional fishermen, unchecked underemployment, lower capital earnings and lack of alternative job opportunities were some of the problems faced by the them. Moreover, seasonal migration and absence of mobility of labor to other sectors is the added part to their problems.[79] Manjit Singh and et.al's study on 'Fishery Sector and Fish Workers in India, an Overview' identified many problems faced by the sector as well as by the fisheries households. The intermediaries play a big role in exploiting the fishermen. Market driven situation after 1960 has led to the introduction of highly mechanized fishing vessels resulting in the extensive exploitation of the sea bottom. All these development led to the depletion of fish stock. Due to this, the fishermen depending on fish harvesting were deprived from their livelihood.[80] However in Aramanzan Madanda's study on 'Commercialization and Gender Roles among Lake Victoria Shore Fishing Countries of Uganda' concluded that inspite of commercialization, both men and women in fishing community were not willing to change the cultural belief and practices. The study, found that commercialization of fishing has not made a significant change in the roles of women. Because they were trading in low quality species of fish which were not in much demand in the export market.[81]

In the above discussed studies we have seen how the technology based development programs and formal financial institutions supported the emergence of 'Absentee Fishermen' in different ways. Small-scale fisheries were affected adversely. The impact on small-scale fisheries was felt more by the fishermen as most of them dependent on it. In the meantime, modernization provided new employment opportunity to men as wage earners in the sector. However, these developments have not provided much space for fisherwomen. Even in trading activities gender division continued - men are in wholesale trade and women in retail and subsistence trade. Market rather than becoming a leveling force introduced newer

disparities and hostility towards women. In the following pages, we shall some more studies, which have pondered over the above problems.

Jean Philippe Platteau's study focused on the various existing systems and modalities of capitalism that have percolated in the third word fisheries. Small-scale fishermen communities have been exposed to the world market system. There were large numbers of displacement of petty fish traders especially women by bigger merchants. These merchants have better access to all forms of formal or informal credits. They have accumulated their resources through non-fishing occupations also.[82] Wicky Meynen's study examined the economic changes imposed on the fishing community in Kerala. Introduction of modern technology led to the species selectivity, centralization of landing centers and concentration of marketing operations. Apart from this a new employment opportunity was created for the poorer strata of women fish workers who were poorly paid in prawn peeling and grading factories.[83] Similarly, Nalini Nayak's study on 'Fisheries a Feminist Perspective' attempted to examine the impact of technology transfer on women. The modernization of fisheries resulted into a flow of capital into the sector. This flow of capital sidelined fisherwomen from the local fish vending market. They were compelled to work as wage laborers with low wages and exploitative conditions of the processing plants.[84] Same kind of occupational shift identified by Yahaya. In his study on 'Women in Small Scale Fisheries in Malaysia', found that, those who marginalized because of the modernization have taken up jobs in tourist and cottage industries. The study makes general observation on displacement by stating that development projects have a tendency to displace the traditional source of employment of women working in fishing industry.[85]

N.H. Chao and C.F. Chang's study observed that while responding to transition to globalization in fisheries, special prominence was given by the Taiwanese women to prepare against globalization. However, it was observed that gender inequality against women still exists in many workplaces. Taiwanese women in fisheries have organized various schemes in response to globalizing trends. However, while considering the gender division of labor, the respondents not only take care of fish and shrimps but also they have to look after their families.[86] R.H. Asong and et.al study looked into the livelihood sources of men and women of landless dwellers in Philippines. The main sources of income for both men and women

were derived from the production of model boats tagged to market exchange. However, the production activities done by the women lack recognition due to socio-cultural influence that their earnings were minimal compared to men.[87]

Mukhtha Shet's study on 'The impact of fisheries technology on fisherwomen' contested the Nalini Nayaks study. This study found that even though proportion of females involved in major decision was higher in the non-mechanized households, mechanized households take better decision in the area of purchase of assets and accounts keeping.[88] Another study in the same region on the same problem by Bhatt and Rao's do not fully support the position of Muktha Shet. The study observed that the main source of credit was from the informal sector. Fisher women's co-operative societies have not lent much to the women. On the decision-making role of women, the study found that even though women take decisions, major decisions such as change of business, large investment and is taken by men.[89] Report on National Commission on Self-Employed Women and Women in the Informal Sector recognized the above position by observing that women are traditionally indispensable members of the fishing community. They are involved in all posts harvesting and pre-harvesting occupation. The basic problem they face is that the perishable nature of fish, cost and poor transport facility and the competition in the fisheries sector.[90]

Beena's study on Problems of Women workers in the Fish Processing Industry examines the problems faced by women in the processing industry in Kollam, Alleppey and Ernakulum districts of Kerala. She noticed that increased cost and managerial problems of prawn processing forced the units to entrust the peeling operation to small ancillary units. These small units with intention of reducing cost paid low wages to their women workers. Moreover, fisherwomen had to face stiff competition. Because women from other communities joined this sector by breaking caste barriers and social taboo attached to fisheries sector.[91] Saradomoni's study highlights the socio - economic condition of migrant women workers of Kerala in fish processing industries and in the coastal belt of India especially in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. This study brings out the sufferings of migrant women workers, their lives and struggle for survival in distant unknown places.[92]

Even though women workers make significant contribution for the growth of fisheries they are not rewarded properly. V.D. Nischith's brings out this problem in the study on 'Role and Status of Women Employed in Seafood Processing Units in India.' The study takes note of the special skills possessed by the women of workers. However, the remuneration received by these women was always less than what their male counterparts receive. Moreover, that low wages received at the whims of the contractors.[93] Cecilia Busby's study on 'The Performance of Gender An Anthropology of Everyday life in a South Indian Fishing Village' observed that one of the evident difference between women and men in their relationship to sea. Men do fishing and women do not. Women manage household resources and money. Infact the fishermen lack these skills. They believe that husbands and wives are halves of one whole and so they are equal. However, that equality is not stable because of constant struggle, co-operation and fighting. Yet the study sees equality, but it is dynamic and imbalanced equality.[94] L Lambeth and et.al's study explored the existing policies and supports from the Government and examined women's role in fisheries management and development in Oceania region. Women were seen in low paid work such as marketing, processing and administrative area of the industry. Cultural taboos have become a major impediment to women to ask for assistance from the Government.[95]

Similarly, M Banez Sumagaysay's study on 'Working Wives in Philippine Coastal Fisheries,' found that fisherwomen could not bring sufficient cash income. Their income was low and even that low income was not received on stipulated time. Cultural and social factors play a predominant role deciding the fisherwomen's income in all the societies.[96] S.B William's study examined the Gender dimension of fishing in Africa. The study attempts to assess the reason for which rural fisherwomen were pushed to lower end of the sector. They were compelled to struggle in works where productivity and returns were very low. The impact of economic globalization forced some of the women to assist their husbands so as to save the labor cost.[97] Another study on the same problem observed that women in gender biased sectors always have many kinds of obstacles especially when their marital status is single or widowed. The encouragement of development agency for offshore and deep-sea fishing has resulted in the sidelining of fisherwomen into less paid labor force. The study also highlighted the habit of fishermen of marrying as many wives as possible to save labor cost.[98]

I. M. Siason and et.al's 'Women in Fisheries in Asia' examines the situation and prospects of women in fisheries in selected countries in the Asian regions such as Mekong Region, Islamic countries, South Asian region, Philippines and Japan. In Mekong region in spite of women's active participation and involvement in fisheries, their contribution was not recognized and is undocumented. Women do not have access to the benefit of training and information. However, in the more liberal Islamic societies like Malaysia and Indonesia, women generally have more career choices and gender equalities are protected by the state. Marketing of fish is the occupation of many women from the lower socio –economic group of society. In South Asia countries like India and Bangladesh, fish is generally considered a secondary source of food and fishing communities are marginalized group. Even the state policies of fisheries development have not addressed these problems of women. Thus, the role of women in fisheries becomes invisible and unrecorded in the work participation rate. In Nepal, traditionally rural women are involved in fishing or fish related activities and Government policies encourage women's involvement in fisheries. In Pakistan, the involvement of women in fisheries is negligible, while in Srilanka women's participation in fresh fish trade is limited. In Japan, young women prefer to work in other industries because of the difficulty in changing gender situation in fishing community.[99]

A study on the 'Role of Women in Fisheries Sector of Saurasthra Gujarat,' observed that in the fisher's communities, poverty was not the main reason for their educational backwardness but their inevitability to earn income at the young age was the reason. Due to illiteracy and other social barriers, they are often exploited and under paid. In fish processing plants, women workers from central and southern Kerala form a significant portion of the skilled and semiskilled workforce. They toil for more than 12 hours in a day for less remuneration.[100] Madhumita Mukherjee says the condition of women section of fisher community of Sunderban was not a pleasant one. The illiteracy, lack of awareness of their right and male dominance relegated them to inferior status. Female dry fish workers work under major constraints such as wage manipulation, social and household domination, job discrimination, sexual abuse and exploitation of intermediaries.[101]

Arundhuti Roy Chaudhary analyses the relation between gender participation and equity in existing community organizations and institutions initiated by the Government and

NGO's. The study concluded that the community evolved organizations are not egalitarian in nature especially for the women. The fishing villages are in the process of transition and many technological changes. State interventions resulted in the emergence of new power and social relations within the community.[102] Another study on 'The Status of Fisherwomen a Case Study of Women in Mogaveera Fishinghousehold,' observed that the women in Mogaveera fishing household in Karnataka have a better decision-making environment. But modern technology and large scale fishing have impacted the fish stock and reduced fish harvest.[103] Ninawe and Diwan A.D's study on 'Women Empowerment in Fisheries,' found that there has been a remarkable achievement in the fisheries sector resulting in fast growth of mechanized fishing fleet, establishment of ice and fish processing factories and enormous increase in export trade. However, the benefits of these changes have not spread evenly among the fishing community. Especially the fisher women could not utilize the science and technology developed by the Research and Development institutions due to lack of awareness, gender relations and poverty.[104] More or less the same view is expressed by Gopal. In his study on 'Women in Fish Marketing Net Works,' focusing on the involvement of women in marketing of fish in Ernakulum district of Kerala, he found that the majority of the men were using cycles, mopeds and motorcycles and all women were head loaders. Women hawkers are engaged in door-to-door fish vending and earn a small income. Inspite of this hardship the women have positive note on their contribution. Their perception is that their families and society have recognized their economic contribution.[105]

Some corporate documents also argue that benefits of market economy are not evenly distributed between male and female members of the fishing community. FAO Corporate Document Repository produced by Fisheries Department Malaysia observed that the status of women has been adversely affected by the development of market economy. Family needs become more demanding and extending beyond the basic needs. Owing to non-profitability of fish trading, most of the fisher women had given up fish marketing. As a result, their economic status within the sector has been weakened.[106] In a market driven environment fishing workplace has been feminized argues M.D. Islam Saidul. In his study on gender and employment at the bottom of a global commodity, he found that shrimp aquaculture in Bangladesh links the local workplace with world economy. This linking produces several characteristics of a buyer driven Global Community Chain (GCC). The study also observes

that the feminization of the work place in aquaculture has marginalized the female workers. They (female workers) receive lower wages and lower social prestige compared to their male counter parts.[107] Alleyamma Vijayan in her study on 'Women Fish Vendors of South Kerala and their Efforts to Organize,' brought out the various problems encountered by women vendors right from the procurement of fish in the landing centre till it was sold out. The study highlighted the success of special transportation procured for women fish vendors with their organized efforts.[108]

NGO's made some efforts to dissolve gender disparity in the workplace. Rahman, studied a NGO working on women's participation in aquaculture in Bangladesh. It is the biggest NGO in Bangladesh and it projects human development as its vision. It has promoted the economic empowerment through income generating activities by forming groups that involves both sexes. Efforts of this organization led to the emergence of new power and social relations within the community.[109] More or less the same argument is put forward by another study in another corner of Asia. that is. in a fishing village in south India. The study on micro-finances after examining some of the success stories of micro finance found that it is very good tool of empowerment of fisherwomen. With their own groups or through NGO's the fisherwomen could overcome their financial and social constraints. Financial empowerment works to the advantage of female members. It has improved their status not only in workplace but also in the family.[110]

The analysis of the studies already took place focus on the marginalization of women. The benefits of market economy and modernization of fishing is not distributed evenly between male and female members of the fishing community. For this lopsided development, some studies found reasons in the uneven power distribution in cultural, economic and social spheres. Other studies pointed fingers at the development approaches. Most of the development approaches lay emphasis on economic growth. In order to achieve this growth capital-intensive technologies are used. For the distribution of benefits of growth market signals are depended. In the process, weaker segments including women are excluded from the growth stories. As a solution to this problem, some suggested a need based protection of resources through regulation and legislation. They also argued for a strong organized effort to procure legitimate facilities for maintaining the livelihood of

fisherwomen. However, there is no guarantee that all these measures would solve the problems of gender disparity practiced in the fishing sector. Modernization has created a number of new job opportunities. But a large of fisherwomen lack necessary skill to take up the new opportunities. What would be the alternative occupation when there is a lack of skill in handling the occupation? Studies focusing of women's bargain power concentrate on market forces and resultant marginalization of women. However, making the market the sole culprit of women's marginalization may not reveal the whole story of marginalization. Hence we need to ask what are other factors that contributes to weakening women's bargaining power?

It is necessary because there a large number of programs to support entrepreneurship among male members. However, there is a doubt that how the development executors support the women entrepreneurs in fisheries? Fishermen have strong community networks. They mobilize on traditional identities. However, utilization of such mobilization does not confine to social and cultural celebrations. They extend into areas of economic and politics. Local economic and political institutions are captured through these community mobilizations. Hence, it is necessary to know to what extent these organizations represent fisherwomen's interest. For what reasons development waves have not provided the equal status to women in public space? When women are indispensable members of fisheries sector, why their interests are not adequately represented in the modernization processes? In this study, an attempt is made to answer these questions. The main objective of this study is to understand the gender sensitivity of development. To be specific, the study intends to examine how far the female members of fishing community could digest the programs initiated by the state to promote fisheries. The specific research objectives are - to study the policies and programs of fisheries development, to study the pattern of negotiation of these programs by fisherwomen, to study the factors that exclude fisherwomen from the benefits of the above programs and to suggest alternative policies and measures that would accommodate the interest of fisherwomen.

A study of fisherwomen of coastal Karnataka is undertaken to answer the above research questions. Even though fishing could be found in all parts of Karnataka, but large scale fishing sea fishing could be found only in the coastal Karnataka. Besides, in the last

forty years coastal Karnataka has been witnessing large-scale modernization process. A number of mega projects such as Mangalore Fertilizers and Chemicals (MCF), Mangalore Refineries and Petro Chemicals Limited (MRPL), Nagarjuna, New Mangalore Port Trust (NMPT) and Sea Bird Project of Indian Navy have been established. These projects have displaced many families. Displaced families have been pacified by assuring employment in these projects. All these development projects have created some employment, increased growth and enhanced export. Income and standard of living of some segments of the society have been improved. However, we are not sure what percentage of the displaced actually shared the improved income and standard of living. Not only the larger context is changing. even the fishing sector is witnessing intensive modernization and mechanization. These processes might have brought several changes in the role of women who are engaged in post harvesting activity. There is an urgent need to understand gender dimension of these developments. On the surface, the hard working fisherwomen give the picture of equal partners in the benefits of these changes. We do not how far it is true. This doubt arises due to our exposure to the literature on the experiences of fisherwomen of other places. Besides, fishing communities of coastal Karnataka have close nit family and community life. The gender divide practiced inside the house is extended to workplace too. When the male members concentrate on fish harvesting, the female members concentrate on fish vending. This division of labor based on gender may influence the respective share of male and female members in the modernization. In the next chapter, a detailed picture of coastal Karnataka and fishing communities is given.

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Profile of Coastal Karnataka

CHAPTER- II

PROFILE OF COASTAL KARNATAKA

In this chapter, socio economic and cultural features of coastal Karnataka are narrated. The main intention of this chapter is to contextualize the problem of study. Even though fishing could be found in all parts of Karnataka, marine fishing is found only in the coastal Karnataka. Besides, language, occupation, culture and social life of the region are different from rest of Karnataka. There are three districts. They are Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada. Compared to rest of Karnataka, coastal Karnataka exhibit several features of a developed region. However within the region, development is not evenly spread. As we move from Southern to Northern part of coastal Karnataka, we can see regional imbalance, sectoral disparity in development, differences in sex ratio, differences in literacy rate and work participation rate. In terms of almost all the development indicators, the southern part is more developed than the northern part. These differences may have some say on the gender dimension of development. Hence, we need to understand these intra regional differences in development. This chapter gives a bird's eye view of the geographical, historical, cultural, demographical, social and economical life of coastal Karnataka. Details of the chapter are given in two parts. Part I briefly narrates social, economical and cultural aspects of three coastal districts. Part II has information on fishing villages selected for intensive study.

PART- I

For outsiders the intra regional differences of coastal Karnataka may not be visible. On the surface, all the districts appear more or less similar. If we peep deep into the lives of people we could identify a vast diversification in language, customs, traditions and beliefs, social and cultural practices. Earlier there were only two districts – Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada. In 1997 a new district - Udupi district was formed. Before bifurcation, the entire coastal area was named 'Canara.' The Portuguese called it 'Canara. ' The term Canara was the distorted form of 'Kannada.' As there is no usage of sound 'Da' in Portuguese language they have used 'Ra' in the place of 'Da.' Portuguese, who met the people of coastal area, found that Kannada was the language of the region. They called Kannada speaking people Canarese and the place they

nhabited 'Canara'. Traditionally, Dakshina Kannada was called as Tulu Nadu.[1] Undivided Dakshina Kannada had a coastal line of 141 km and after the formation of Udupi district now it has a coastal line of 42 km. The district lies between 12°-27` to 13°-13` North latitude and 74°-47`to 75°- 45`East longitude and its boundaries consist of Udupi district in the North, Udupi and Karkala taluks in the North east, Chickmagalur district in the East, Hassan and Kodagu districts in South east, Kerala state in the South and Arabian Sea in the West.[2]

After independence but before the re-organization of the state, the total population of South Canara district was 17,48,991, consisting of 8,41,009 males and 9,07,982 females. Total spread of the district was 4007 sq miles. Urban area was 60 sq miles and rural was 3947 sq miles.[3] In 1991, before the bifurcation of the Dakshina Kannada district, the total population of the district stood at 19,31,670 consisting of 9,25,369 males and 10,06,301 females. [4] In 2001 the total population of Dakshina Kannada district was 18, 97,730 with an area of 4560 sq. km. The rural population was 11,68,428 and the urban population was 7,29,302. The density of the population in the district is heavy, it stood at 416 per sq.km. This figure is more than the density of the State figure (276). Region is known for high literacy rate.[5]

According to the provisional figures of 2011 Census, the population of Dakshina Kannada district is 20,83,625 that comprises 10,32,577 males and 10,51,048 females with a decadal growth rate of 9.80 percent against 14.59 percent in 1991-2001. The density of population in the district is 457 against 416 per sq.km in 2001. The literacy rate in the district is 88.62 as against 83.35 percent in 2001. The female literacy rate increased from 77.21 percent in 2001 to 84.04 in 2011, whereas the male literacy is 93.31 against 89.70 percent in 2001. The district has positive sex ratio for centuries. However, in the recent decades it has declined to 1018.[6] The figures speak about the gradual decline in the women population in the district. Dakshina Kannada with its distinctive natural features, had connection with Greeks, Arabs, Portuguese, the Dutch, and the British. Contact with foreign cultures contributed for the development of a distinctive socio- economic and religious life style. Migrants of different caste and community from different parts settled in this region and influenced the mode of living of the people. One of the Dravidian languages Tulu is the main language of the people of this district and culturally this region was identified as Tulu Nadu. Matriarchal family is main feature of the society. It is known as 'Aliya Santanna.' More than 80 percent of the communities

in this district follow this system. In 1956 inheritances according to 'Aliya Santanna' was legally eliminated but in socio-cultural and religious space this system has been acknowledged and followed by many communities of this region.[7]

While focusing on the social history of Tulu Nadu, it obviously begins with vital information of three classes of people namely 'Billavas and Mogers, the Nadavas and Nayars and the Brahmins and Jains, because of their role in the multicolored ventures of social and cultural life. The Billavas were and are a largest community in South Canara. In the Northern part of the district, they are called, as 'Halepaikas' and most of them were cultivators. However, colonial and native historians brand toddy tapping as their traditional occupation. In spite of their massive numerical strength and contribution, their presence in the Epigraphs of Tuluva was the minimum.[8] Another traditional Tulu speaking community in South Kanara district is Mogers who follow the 'Aliya Santana' system. Those who are in the Northern part of the district follow the 'Makkala Santana'. Usually Mogers are fishing community and their settled places are identified as 'pattanas'. The Billavas and Mogers might be considered as the pioneers of the development of civilization of Tulu Nadu and both communities follow the same 'Bali' systems, which are practiced even now.[9]

At the end of the last decade of the 19th century and in the beginning of the 20th century, a wave of nationalism and modern socio-economic consciousness has emerged in the district. A large number of religious and social movements took place. Brahma Samaja, Theosophical Society, Depressed Classes Mission, Schools and Colleges, Hospitals, Printing press and Banks were established in the late 19th and early 20th century. Cardamom processing industries provided employment opportunities to men and women in the district. In the second decade of 20th century, co-operative movements emerged in the district. South Kanara District Co-operative Bank was established to promote self-reliance among the farmers of the district.[10] These changes have not affected everyone positively. Some gained from these changes while some lost. Agricultural laborers, traditional fishermen, toddy tapers, handloom weavers, potters, bamboo basket makers (especially SC/ST communities) who were all in the primary sector and their contribution to the economy dwindled in the recent years.[11]

Basel missionaries propagated modern education in the district and supported entrepreneurial development among the local people. Another striking occupation in the district is hotel industry, which has extended its tentacles all over the country and overseas. A number of Banks, Popular Insurance Company and the General Insurance Bank of India were established in the region. All these gave much impetus to secondary and tertiary sector activities in the last quarter of 20th century. In the late eighties and in the recent years a number of mega projects have been established. All weather New Mangalore Port followed with Mangalore Chemical Fertilizers, Mangalore Refineries and Petrochemicals Limited, Mount Barge Power Station and Nagarjuna Power Producing Company have brought economic colors to the district. However, they have an adverse effect on the environment and bio-diversity of the western ghats.[12] In the agricultural sector, because of the introduction of the land reforms the cultivators became the owners of the land. They began intensive cultivation and participated in the Green Revolution of Dakshina Kannada.[13] Yet the agricultural laborers have a feeling of uncertainty that tenancy legislation and the Land Ceiling Law in Dakshina Kannada district has not transformed the agrarian class hierarchy.[14] Dakshina Kannada district has a history of banking industry for more than a century. Out of 27 nationalized commercial Banks, four Banks had their genesis in Dakshina Kannada. Some of the educated freedom fighters and social reformers have established and nurtured the Banking Institutions along with the educational Institutions. Progress made in the educational field has became instrumental in the growth of banking industry and thus Dakshina Kannada district excels in many development indicators.[15]

The work participation rate includes both male and female workers. It is necessary to focus on the proportion of work participation of both male and female to understand the contributions of women's work participation in the district. The census of 2001, reports 40,442 male marginal workers and 64,439 female marginal workers. However among marginal cultivators, the number of females were more (2937) compared to male (2120). In Household industry, females were 25,292 and males were 2143.[16] Between 1991 and 2001 Female work participation rate has increased from 37.6 percent to 41.1 percent. The corresponding figures for the state for the same periods were 29.4 percent and 32 percent. There was an increase in the rate of marginal workers to 5.5 percent from 2.0 percent in 1991 and the proportion of female marginal workers rate has been increased to 6.7 percent from 3.1 percent in 1991. However,

male workers participation rate has increased to 58.2 in 2001 against 53.1 in1991. In Main workers, female participation rate is much lower than their male counter parts. However, in the case of rural Dakshina Kannada, female marginal workers participation rate is 40 percent higher than male marginal workers participation rate. While considering the sectoral share of employment in 2001, female as workers in household industry was 46.1 percent compared to male 2.9 percent, whereas in 'other workers category male employment share is 85.5 percent compared to female's 46.7 percent. [17] Hence in the sectoral employment share, primary sector employment has almost reached to bottom level and the lower strata of the district is sustaining with the help of household industrial workers and other workers.

The net income and per capital income of the district in 2003-04, was Rs. 7,75,981 lakh and Rs,39,564 respectively and stands second in the state after Bangalore Urban. This was mainly due to the gradual declinings dependence of the district's economy on agriculture and steady increase on the tertiary sector.[18] There was a decline in Net District Domestic Product and per capita income of the district, which stood at Rs7,62,863 lakh and Rs 37,943 respectively in 2005-06.[19] While comparing sectoral composition of Gross State Domestic Production (GSDP) of Karnataka from 2007-08 to 2008-09, the contribution of primary sector has decreased from 17.3 percent to 16.5 percent and secondary sector has also decreased from 29.2 percent to 28.0 percent. There was an increasing trend in tertiary sector from 53.5 percent to 55.5 percent in the same period. [20] The following Table 2.1 shows the sector wise percentage share in Gross District Domestic income (GDDI)

Table No 2.1

Dakshina Kannada District – Gross District Domestic Income

Years	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
1990-91	17.4	42.3	40.3
1998-99	15.4	43.3	41.4
2001-02	13.7	22.1	64.1

Source: Government of Karnataka, Karnataka Human Development Report 2005, Bangalore: Planning and Statistics Department, 2005, p 419

Dakshina Kannada district has better Human Development ranking. Its Human Development Index Value is 0.722 with a second rank position that surpasses the state (0.658)

and the country (0.648) values. Its Gender Development Index Value is 0.714 and this figure puts the district in the second place in the state. Its Human Development Index Value in 1991 was 0.661 with first place and Gender Development Index Value was 0.645 with same rank and in 2001 its Human Development Index and Gender Development Index ranking came down to second place. However, the Gender Development Index of the district was higher than the state (0.637) and all India level figures (0.609) in 2001.[21] According to High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances, in Dakshina Kannada district, the number of families below the poverty line is 15.40 percent. In Mangalore taluk it is 8 percent and is 'Relatively Developed Taluk' with Development Index ranking of 1.75.[22]

The development in trade, commerce, banking and education has brought a commendable socio-economic change in the district in 1980- 90's. Economic Reforms of 1990's facilitated to diversify the entire economy leading to the booming of tertiary sector. Tertiary sector growth marginalized the traditional and cultural sector of the district. Hence, from 1980's onwards migration to gulf countries has increased. People from lower caste, minorities like Muslims and Christians migrated to Gulf countries in search of livelihood. Their remittances and savings to natives had contributed in bringing a socio-economic change in the district.[23] Dakshina Kannada district's diversified livelihood may be one of the reasons, which increased the capabilities of the people to access education and increased consumption level, which enlarged the opportunities to live. The free market economy has become instrumental in accelerating the diversification of the modern economy. However, the backward regions are trailing to reach the level of Development. Besides, some of the primary sector occupations have reached the verge of marginalization due to the dominance of tertiary sectors. In these occupations, more number of women workers is working as casual workers.

Another coastal district is Udupi district, which lies between the two districts namely Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada. Udupi district was formed on 24 August 1997 by separating three taluks of Dakshina Kannada district namely Udupi, Karkala and Kundapura with Udupi city as the district headquarters.[24] It has an area of 3575 sq.km with 13-3500 North Latitude and 74-7500 East Longitude. It has an average rainfall of 3770 cm and about 400 km is the distance from state headquarters to Udupi district headquarters.[25] Its location stretches between the Western Ghats in the East and Arabian Sea in the West. In the South of the district,

Dakshina Kannada district, in the North, Uttara Kannada district, and in the East Shimoga and Chickmagalure districts. The natural regions of the district comprises coastal region with a coastal line of about 98kms, Midland plain terrain consists of 75 percent of the district and Malnad and Ghat section covered with hills and dense forests.[26] According to 2001 census the total population of the district was 11,12,243 comprising 5,22,231 males and 5,90,012 females. The sex ratio was 1130 and sex ratio of below 6 years was 958. The density of the population is 287 persons per sq.kms. The decennial growth of population from 1991 to 2001 was 7.1 percent. The literacy rate of the population was 81.2 percent wherein the male literacy rate was 88.2 percent and female was 75.2 percent. The percentage of urban population to total population was 18.6 percent.[27] According to the provisional figures of 2011 census, the total population of the district is 11,77,908, comprising 5.62,896 male and 6,15,012 female with a decadal growth rate of 5.90 percent. The sex ratio of the district is 1093.The density of the population in the district has marginally increased it is 304 per sq.km. The literacy rate of the district also increased to 89 percent, wherein male literacy rate is 91.69 and female literacy rate is 81.41.[28]

The work participation rate of the district shows the following picture. The percentage of main workers to total population is 37.5 percent wherein male population is 50.4 percent and female population is 26.1 percent. The marginal worker to total population is 6.4 percent, male 4.7 percent and female 7.8 percent. The non-workers form 56.1 percent of the total population, of them 44.9 percent, are male and 66.1 percent are female. The percentage of cultivators to total workers is 19.9 and agricultural laborers is 18.0 percent, 12.7 percent are household industrial workers and 6.1 percent are other worker in the district. Figures of female marginal workers stood at 7.8 percent in 2001 against 2.7 in 1991.Whereas male marginal workers was 4.7 in 2001 against 0.6 in 1991. These figures show the faster growth of female marginal workers.[29]

Agriculture is fast declining in the district. Only 28 percent of the area is under cultivation. There are 1.83 lakhs farmers. Of them 90 percent are small and marginal farmers. The district has 13 large and medium scale industrial units. They include cashew nut processing units, rice mills, coconut and fish oil units, fish net manufacturing, printing, auto parts and other industries which employee, 45,612 people. It has 7398 registered small-scale units, which supports 44,550 persons in three industrial units.[30] The following Table 2.2 shows the sectoral share of employment in Udupi district in 2001.

Table No 2.2

Main and Marginal Workers in Udupi District

Employment area	Total	Male	Female
Cultivators	19.9%	18.5%	22.0%
Agricultural laborers	18.0%	13.0%	25.2%
Workers in house hold industry	12.7%	3.3%	26.1%
Other workers	49.4%	65.3%	26.6%

Source: Government of Karnataka, Karnataka Human Development Report 2005, Bangalore: Planning and Statistics Department, 2005, p 433

The Net District Domestic Product and Per Capita Net District Domestic Product of the district was Rs. 3,00,188 lakhs and Rs. 26,160 respectively in 2003-04, which was more than the state average and occupied 13th place in Net District Domestic Product and 3rd place in Per Capita Net District Domestic Product. [31] In the year 2005-06, out of 30 districts, Udupi ranked 17th in the total Gross Domestic Product and 5th place in Per Capita Income. Moreover, its contribution to the state Gross Domestic Production also declined from 2.6 percent in 1990-91 to 2.1 percent in 2005-06.[32] Educational infrastructure of the district is strong. There are 201 High Schools, 73 pre-university colleges, 28 colleges and 9 professional colleges. Udupi district has registered a distinctive mark in the nation's banking scenario with the highest concentration of bank branches with 22 banks operating in the district with a network of 230 branches of which 136 are in rural area. In this way in the field of education, health, transport and communication, the district figures are above averages. The district's economic growth is prominently shaped by the informal and service sector.[33]

Human Development Index value of Udupi district was 0.714 and its Gender Development Index Value was 0.704 with a ranking of third place in the state. Its Human Development Index Value in 1991 was 0.659 and Gender development Index Value was 0.644 with a ranking of second place in the state.[34] The district Human Development Index Value was 0.74 and its Gender Development Index Value worked was 0.747 in 2005-06. Between 2001 and 2005 district showed an increase of 6 percent.[35] According to 2001 census data, there are 69,904 below poverty line families or 37 percent families in the district are BPL families. The district has only 10 percent SC/ST population. Of them, only 15 percent are in cultivation and the remaining are wage laborers. [36] In rural economy, income comprises remittance from migrants from the district especially to Gulf countries and USA. Their remittance form a major share of

the total annual income of the rural migrant families.[37] According to 'High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalance (HPCFRRI),' in Udupi district the number of BPL families is 24.67 percent with 24 percent in Udupi Taluk and 28 percent in Karkala Taluk. Kundapur Taluk has been considered as 'Relatively Developed Taluk' with a Development Index of 1.13.[38]

Profiles of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts have many similarities in terms of social, economical and cultural aspects that have contributed to the economic and human development of these two districts. However, growing religious and communal tension in the recent years has widened the gap of social hierarchy in both the districts. The progress and achievement in the educational field supported to attain the diversified livelihood and occupation in the district but failed to mitigate the atrocities on women and social taboos in the society. There is no relationship between growing modern education and social equity in these two districts. According to Chandra Poojary, in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts even though the lower caste population are more than the upper caste, the upper caste people for centuries together had major share in resource utilization and lower castes were deprived of it. However, the technical modernization in the form of bank nationalization, land reforms, reservation in Panchayat and Institutions, Gulf employment, etc provided an opportunity to the lower caste people to join the upper strata. However, the upper strata resented this mobility of the lower strata. The upper caste searched a way out to bring once again these lower caste people under their regime through cultural unifications by isolating and blaming other religions, as if they are against the cultural unification of the district. Hence, especially after 1990, these coastal districts are known for the communal tensions.[39]

The third coastal district of the state is Uttara Kannada district, which is quite different from other two coastal districts. When India became free on 15th August 1947, Uttara Kannada was still under the Bombay state. However, the people of Uttara Kannada had always felt the dominance of Marathi and Guajarati speaking people. Kannada speaking areas were not given their due share in the development activities. The neglect of the proposal to develop Karwar as an all weather port, lack of rail and even normal communication facilities in the district, etc, made them to feel that only in united Kannada speaking state, justice could be attained. Thus in 1956 Uttara Kannada district unified with Mysore state with new hopes and visions.[40] Apparently agriculture has been the main stay of the people of the district, but it cannot be

assured to all the population because most of the area is hilly or under forest. More people depend on fisheries and it comprises both the marine and inland fisheries.[41] The predominant economic activities existing in the district includes fishing, agriculture, dairy development, agro processing and non farm sector activities includes handicraft, general engineering, forest based industries, food processing, chemical, hosiery textiles and leather ware. The district with its long coastal belt with number of beaches, waterfalls, pilgrim centers, historical places and wild life centers increases the tourism potentiality.[42]

Fishing is the oldest occupation in the district, that people belonging to many communities and religions are engaged in both inland and marine fishing. Uttara Kannada district has a long coastline of 162 km with natural harbors and ports like Karwar, Binaga, Chendiya, Balekeri, Tadri, Ankola, Gangavali, Kumta, Honnavar, Manki, Murudeshwar, Shirali and Bhatkal.[43] Karwar port is an intermediate sea port with main activities like berthing of ocean going ships, coastal shipping, fishing jetty and ship bunkering. INS Kadamba is a naval base at Arga village of Karwar. [44] Total population of Uttara Kannada district according to 2001 census was 13,53,644 of which male population comprised 6,86,876 and female population was 6,66,768. Out of the total population, the rural population was 9,65,731 and urban population was 3,87,913. The area of the district is 10291sq.km. The density of population was 132 per sq.km, which was least in the entire state. The decennial growth of population from 1991-2001 is 10.9 percent. The sex ratio in the district in 2001 was 971 where as sex ratio below 6 years was 946. The literacy ratio in 2001 was 76.6 percent wherein male literacy rate was 84.5 percent and female literacy rate stood at 68.5 percent.[45] According to provisional figures of 2011 census, the total population of the district is 14,36,847, of them 7,27,424 male and 7,09,423 female with a decadal growth rate of 6.15 percent. The sex ratio of the district is 975. The density of the population in the district shows 140 persons per sq.km. The literacy rate of the district has increased to 84.03 percent comprising, male literacy rate is 89.72 percent and female 78.21 percent.[46]

Uttara Kannada district has 12 taluks with 13 towns and 1,289 villages. Total workers 4,73,157, of them 33.6 percent are the main workers. Of them total main workers, 51.1 percent are male and 15.7 percent are female workers. The percentage of marginal workers to total population was 9.3, where in 6.6 percent were male and 12.1 percents were female. Of the total

57.1 percent of non-workers, 42.4 percent were male and 72.2 percents were female. In Uttara Kannada district, the work participation rate of female is very less compared to male. It is less than 50 percent of male work participation rate. In main workers category, female work participation rate was only 27.8 percent and male work participation rate was 57.6 percent in 2001. However, number of male and female marginal workers increased proportionately to 9.3 percent in 2001 against 3.7 in 1991 and proportion of main workers has decreased from 35.1 percent in 1991 to 33.6 percent in 2001.[47]

District income at the time of re-organization of the state in 1955-56 was Rs. 18.29 crores, which was 4.2 percent of the state income. The major sources of income are agriculture and marine fisheries. Agriculture contributed 63.27 percent of the income of the district.[48] However due to declining fish production and limited availability of land for cultivation, economic development of the district has not reached an expected level. The district has good network of roads and the introduction of Konkan railway has improved districts railway network. Kokan railway project brought a new wave of economic prosperity and contributed for the development of the district.[49] Net District Domestic Product was Rs. 2,60,195 lakhs and Per Capita Domestic Product was Rs 18,590 and occupies 16th and 12th place respectively in the state.[50] In 1990-91 the share from primary sector was 37.4 percent. It has decreased to 23.3 percent in 2001-02. Whereas the contribution from tertiary sector in 1990-91 was 40.4 percent and that has reached 49.9 percent in 2001-02.[51] In 2005-06 the district showed further increase in the Net District Domestic Product and Per Capita Income with Rs 3,00,185 lakh and Rs 20,932 lakh respectively wherein tertiary sector contribution is Rs 1,67,225 lakhs.[52]

The formal institutional infrastructures were not in sufficient number to support the development of primary sector. This was proved in the census operation of 1961. The census computed the indebtedness and status of fishermen in Haldipur village. The survey identified that the non-cultivating fishermen owe only 24.3 percent of the total debts whereas cultivators owning less than three acres of land owed about 52 percent of the total debt. The survey also found that incidence of indebtedness was higher among the fishermen because of fish famine of 1961 and 1962. Private elites and professional moneylenders supplied major part of the loan amount (nearly 53 percent).[53] In the year 1969, there were only 34 commercial bank branches with a deposit of Rs. 7.00 crores and advances of Rs.2.00 crores. After 40 years of

nationalization of major commercial banks, in 2008, the district has 182 commercial bank branches with deposits of Rs 2965 crores and advances of Rs 1020 crores.[54]

Schools and educational institutions are the promoters of social and economic development of region. In the district in 2003-04, there were 38 private aided schools, 74 unaided and 2152 Government primary schools. Out of 254 total High schools in 2003-04, 73 were Government High schools, 124 private aided and 57 High schools unaided. There were 41 colleges of Commerce discipline, 20 colleges of Arts and 9 colleges of Science discipline.[55] Uttara Kannada district's Human Development Index ranking is 7th in the state with an index value of 0.653. It is higher than the state value (0.650). The Gender Development Index Value of the district is 0.639 and 7th rank in Gender Development Index in the state. The Gender Development Index Value of the district is marginally higher than the state value (0.637).[56]

The various studies on regional and inter regional disparities by the Planning Department, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy and Institute for Social and Economic Change reported that district was backward.[57] According to HPCFRRI Report, there are 30.45 percent BPL families. Mundogod taluk in the district is considered as relatively developed taluk. The district has two backward taluks - Ankola and Siddapur. There are two, 'more backward taluks' - Supa and Bhatkal.[58] Even though Uttara Kannada district is in the coastal belt, the development of the region is not encouraging compared to other two coastal districts. One the reason for lack of development is that the district was under Bombay presidency. Bombay presidency neglected the region. In the postcolonial context, state government has taken steps to locate large projects like Kaiga, Sea Bird Naval Base and Mining. Most of these projects rather than empowering the people displaced them and deprived them with livelihood. These projects are of national importance but from the view of point of the inhabitants of the district, they have not gained much.

PART – II

In this part details of fishing and fishing villagers are given. The following things are discussed. Infrastructures of fishing and contribution of fishing to Gross Domestic Production of the state, and a brief description of socio-economic and demographic profile of each selected fishing village under study. As fishery is a renewable resource of nature like agriculture and in

general, it is attributed to primary sector; is a source of livelihood to fishermen and supplies rich protein at a cheaper price compared to any other animal food item. Karnataka state was considered as maritime state in 1956. With the reorganization of the state, an independent Department of Fisheries was set up in 1957. The state has 300km of coastal line and 27,000 sq.km of continental shelf area with 87,000 sq. km Exclusive Economic Zone. Traditionally Karnataka coast is known as 'mackerel coast'. The marine fisheries resource potential of the state is estimated at 4.25 lakhs metric tons.[59] In coastal Karnataka, there are 156 Marine Fishing villages with 30,176 fishermen households. The total fishermen population in Karnataka is 1,70,914. The average family size of fisher folk in Karnataka was 5.6. Out of 30,176 fishermen families 90 percent were Hindus. About 6.5 percent of the fisher folk families belonged to scheduled caste and tribe communities. Active fishermen constitute 22 percent of the total marine fisher folk population. Of them, 86 percent are full time fishers, 11 percent are part time fishers and the remaining 3 percent are occasional fishers.[60] In coastal Karnataka, 31 percent of the fishermen have primary level of education, 29 percent secondary level and 30 percent are illiterate. Nearly 85 percent families are living in Pucca houses. There are about 1091 educational institutions in the marine fishing villages. Out of that 74 percent are primary schools, 19 percent are secondary schools. All the marine fishing villages are electrified and 98 percent are connected by road. There are 152 ice factories located in the fishing villages.[61] In marine sector, 10,622 fishermen own fishing craft out of which 71 percent are traditional non-motorized, 19 percent are mechanized, remaining 10 percent are motorized crafts. Nearly 43 percent of the families involved in fishing have no crafts and gears.[62]

There are 6 harbors, 218 fish market and 25 landing centers.[63] For the development of fisheries, two District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federations (one in Dakshina Kannada and another in Uttara Kannada) were established.[64] Out of 469 fisheries co-operative societies in Karnataka, 40 percent are exclusively in the three coastal districts.[65] Of the total fishermen families, 14 percent have membership in co-operative societies. Out of which 75 percent have membership in fisheries co-operative.[66] These data reveal that after the introduction of mechanization in the fisheries sector through the Blue Revolution production has been increased. However, the per capita catch has been declining. It is mainly because of the increase in number of mechanized and non-mechanized boats. In addition, because of mechanized vessels capacity

to capture more compared to non-mechanized boats. Institutions like Karnataka State Fisheries Development Corporation and Federations encourage the growth rather than development.

The study makes a difference between revenue village and fishing village. There may be revenue villages but the same revenue village need not be fishing villages and vice versa. Apart from that, two or three villages are jointly clubbed as one revenue villages in the census operation of the state. Thus, in the study for assimilating general information, the revenue villages are considered and in particular, fishing villages are regarded for knowing the profile of study areas.

Fishing is one of the prominent industries in coastal Karnataka. Dakshina Kannada district has a coastal line of 42 km from Talapady in South to Mulky in the North. In Dakshina Kannada district, there are 23 fishermen co-operative societies with 25,778 members. Of which four are fisherwomen co-operative societies. There are 26,597 fishermen living in 21 fishing villages including inland fishing. About 8974 fisher folks are involved in full time fishing activities. [67] Udupi district has a coastal line of about 98 km stretching from Kodi Hejamady to Gangoli with total fishing villages of 64 including inland fishing villages. Out of fishermen population of 1,19,241, nearly 60,048 fisher folks are involved in full time and part time fishing and related activities. There are 44 fishermen co-operative societies including 12 fisherwomen co-operative societies with a total membership of 53,571.[68] Uttara Kannada district is having 162 km of coastal length stretching from Bhatkal to Majali and roughly having 11,000 sq.kms of continental shelf area, which is potential area of fishing and fish production. There are about 1,09,087 fishermen in the district. Out of which, 50,284 fishermen are actively engaged in fisheries activities. There are 42 fishermen co-operative societies and at present 41 Fishermen Co-operative Societies are functioning in the district. [69] The sectoral composition of Net District Income of Karnataka at current price from fisheries is Rs 70,717 lakh from 27 districts. Out of that, the share of coastal districts is Rs 41,600 lakhs. Dakshina Kannada districts contribution from fisheries is Rs 24,902 lakhs, Udupi district's is Rs 9991 lakhs and Uttara Kannada is Rs 6707 lakhs. Of the total fishing contribution to GDP, nearly 58.52 percent is from coastal district and Dakshina Kannada district alone contributed 35.21 percent towards the fisheries sector of the state.[70]

Dakshina Kannada district has 14 marine fishing villages Udupi district has 56 and Uttara Kannada district has 83 marine fishing villages.[71] There are 30176 fishermen households. Of them 53 percent, households are in Uttara Kannada, 34 percent in Udupi and 13 percent in Dakshina Kannada. The average population per village is 1090. The sex ratio in Dakshina Kannada is 984, in Udupi, it is 1001 and in Uttara Kannada, it is 937. On an average there are 974 females for 1000 males.[72] Out of total fisher folk population in Dakshina Kannada 68.82 percent have formal education and remaining 31.12 percent have no formal education. In Udupi district 80.10 percent have the formal education and remaining 19.90 percent have no formal education, whereas in Uttara Kannada District 61.79 percent of fisher folks have formal education.[73]

Fishing involves pre harvesting and post harvesting activities like net making and repairing of nets, fish marketing, pealing and processing, curing and so on. Both male and female are involved in these activities. In Dakshina Kannada 45.74 percent, male and 54.84 percent female are involved in fishing related activities in Udupi district 36.84 percent male and 63.16 percent females are involved. In Uttara Kannada district 47.18 percent male and 52.82 percent, females are involved in fishing related activities. Hence in total participation and involvement in fishing related activities male's participation and involvement is 44.38 percent and female's participation is 55.61 percent. This shows that rate of women's participation in fishing related activities like marketing of fish, curing processing and peeling is much higher than that of male participation.[74] Out of total households, 42.62 percent families have no fishing boats of their own but involved in fishing. They are working on wages and salary basis. In the three coastal districts together, 44.58 percent have the traditional crafts and 3.52 percent are the owners of mechanized vessels. These mechanized boat owners are not personally involved in fishing. They are identified as absentee fishermen. To the extent of 5.60 percent, female households are exclusively involved in fishing related activities.[75]

In order to provide financial support to fishermen there are 109 Fishermen Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 18018. Of which 22 are fisherwomen co-operative societies. Out of the total households in Dakshina Kannada, only 12.75 percent have co-operatives membership. In Udupi, district 26.93 percent have membership in co-operative societies. In Uttara Kannada, Only 2.95 percent have membership of fishermen co-operative

Society.[76] Fishing Village of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi district have better access to Hospitals, Banks, and Co-operative societies. Besides, Dakshina Kannada's fishing villages have more than two community centers per village. However, in Udupi and Uttara Kannada the share of community centre is 72.88 and 85.54 percent respectively. Uttara Kannada districts fishing villages have low access to transportation, communication and health services. Social sector facilities such as housing, schools and drinking water are unevenly distributed in the fishing villages of three districts. In Dakshina Kannada, of the total 3833 households, 2.77 percent have Kutcha houses and 97.23 percent have Pucca houses. There are 78 primary schools, 43 secondary schools, 13 colleges and 5 technical institutions functioning in fishing villages. In Udupi district, 1.27 percent has Kutcha houses and 98.73 percent have Pucca houses. There are 248 primary schools, 82 secondary schools, 30 colleges and 14 Technical Institutions in the fishing villages of Udupi. In Uttara Kannada, 26.43 percent live in Kutcha houses, 73.57 percent live in Pucca houses. There are 482 primary schools, 77 secondary schools, 13 colleges and 6 technical institutions in the fishing villages of Uttara Kannada district.[77] On the whole, socio infrastructural facilities of fishing villages of Uttara Kannada district lag behind inspite of its vast coastal belt.

As already mentioned in this section that the fishing villages need not be a revenue village and two or more fishing villages may form a revenue village. Hence, in Mangalore taluk, the fishing villages like Thota Bengre, Kasaba Bengre and Kudroli Bengre are considered as 'Bengre' for revenue village under 'Ward' No.60. Hence, while considering the study area according to revenue village there are three revenue villages namely Ullal, Bengre and Baikampady. Ullal is about eight kms South of Mangalore and is on the bank of the Nethravathi River. During the British regime, the Madras Presidency had established schools in most of the coastal villages to impart basic education to fishermen's children. One of the schools is the Bharat Primary School of Ullal, which later is upgraded to High School with the efforts of villagers.[78] In Ullal fishing village, there are 755 fishing households with a total population of 5151 comprising 2611 males and 2540 females. Nearly 700 fisher folks are engaged in fishing activities with 99.28 percent are in full time fishing activities. Nearly 225 fisherwomen are engaged in fishing related activities like marketing of fish (103), curing and processing (08)

laborers and others (145). Nearly 826 of the fisher folk have become the members of the fisher's co-operatives.[79]

Bengre in Mangalore Taluk is a small island of sand surrounded by river Nethravathi, Gurupura and Arabian Sea. During the British regime when railway track was laid in Nireeshwalya, a number of households were displaced. Those displaced had been moved to Bengre. Even though the rivers and Arabian Sea surround this Island, they have no problem of drinking water without any salt content. In 1900, a primary school was established by the Madras Presidency and in 1965, the school was renovated and handed over to the Government. At present, in Bengre there are two Bhajana Mandir, one Mosque, Syndicate Bank Branch, Bengre Mahajana Sabha community hall, Mahila Samaja, Fishermen Co-operative Society and Ferry facilities under Bengre Mahajana Sabha are some of the infrastructural facilities. However, there is no clinic or hospital in the entire village.[80] There are 1324 fishing households with a total population of 8080 comprising 4096 males and 3984 females. Nearly 1526 fisher folks were engaged in fishing activities with 76.27 percent were in full time fishing activities. Nearly 787 fisherwomen were engaged in fishing related activities like marketing of fish (401), net making (04) curing and processing (62) laborers (198) and others (115). Nearly 774 of the fisher folk are members of the co-operatives.[81] Baikampady is another fishing village there are 600 fishing households with a total population of 2974 comprising 1515 males and 1459 females. Nearly 698 fisher folks are engaged in fishing activities with 57.87 percent are in full time fishing activities. 662 fisherwomen are engaged in fishing related activities like marketing of fish (330), net making (04) curing and processing (01), peeling (04), laborers (165) and others (158). Only six of the fisher folk have become the members of the fisher's co- operatives.[82]

In the Udupi taluk, for the purpose of this study five sample fishing villages have selected. They are Hejamady, Nadipatana or Padubidri, Udayavara, Uppoor and Harady. Hejamady is also known as Kodi Hejamadi. About 50 years back it was a village with no infrastructural facilities. Now there is a small harbor and jetties facilitate the economic prosperity of the village. There are two high schools.[83] There are 600 fishing households with a total population of 2281 comprising 1051 males and 1230 females. Of the total fisher folk, 624 are engaged in fishing activities with 68.42 percent are in full time fishing activities. Nearly 486 fisherwomen are engaged in fishing related activities like marketing of fish (29), curing and

processing (01), laborers (443) and others (13), 842 of the fisher folk have become the members of the fisher's co-operatives.[84]

Padubidri is a hamlet of Nadsal Village or Nadipatna village. There are 108 fishing households with a total population of 621 comprising 307 males and 314 females. Nearly153 fisher folks were engaged in fishing activities with 97.38 percent were in full time fishing activities. Only 67 fisherwomen are engaged in fishing related activities like marketing of fish (53), and laborers (14). Of the total population, 257 have become the members of the fisher's co-operatives.[85] Another fishing village is Udayavara. It is near to Malpe on the bank of Udayavara River. This place has a fascinating beach with commercial activities since a long time. Fishing and fish curing are the important industries of the place.[86] In this fishing village there are 265 fishing households with a total population of 1696 comprising 839 males and 857 females. Nearly 309 fisher folk are engaged in fishing activities with 98.05 percent are in full time fishing activities. Nearly 274 fisherwomen are engaged in fishing related activities like marketing of fish (105), curing and processing (02), laborers (159) and others (08). Only 229 have become the members of the fisher's co-operatives.[87] In Uppor fishing village there were 23 fishing households with a total population of 109 comprising 49 males and 60 females. Only 24 fisher folks are engaged in fishing activities with 100 percent are in full time fishing activities. More or less equal numbers of fisherwomen (21) are engaged in fishing related activities like marketing of fish (19) and laborers (02). Only 12 have become the members of the fisher's co-operatives.[88] In Harady fishing village, there are 117 fishing households with a total population of 743 comprising 350 males and 393 females. Only 175 fisher folks are engaged in fishing activities with 98.85 percent were in full time fishing activities. Nearly 153 fisherwomen are engaged in fishing related activities like marketing of fish (105), curing and processing (47) and laborers (01). More (842) fisher folk have become the members of the fisher's co-operatives.[89] As per the Human Development Report of Udupi district 2008, these fishing villages under study show the following HDI Value (Table No 2.3).

Table No 2.3

Human Development Index of Fishing Villages under study in Udupi District

Fishing villages	Income Index	Health Index	Education Index	Human Development Index	Ranking
1.Hejamady	0.561	0.736	0.88	0.726	37
2.Nadsal /Nadipatna	0.469	0.849	0.91	0.743	29
3.Udayavara	0.598	0.831	0.92	0.783	07
4.Uppor	0.484	0.68	0.89	0.685	57
5.Harady	0.507	0.751	0.92	0.726	42
6.Udupi Taluk	0.515	0.819	0.897	0.744	

Sources; Udupi District Human Development Report 2008, Adobe Acrobat Document Udupi/20 Executive Summary September 28 2010 2p.m.p3.

Kantriwad or Amadali is located in the Karwar taluk of Uttara Kannada. Amadali is covered by the Western Ghats from three sides and Arabian Sea on the Southern side.[90] Under Naval 'Sea Bird' project the District Administration has constructed a fishing Harbor at Amadali village for the benefit of the rehabilitated fishermen.[91] There are 456 fishing households with a total population of 2287 comprising 1145 males and1142 females. Only 565 fisher folks are engaged in fishing activities with 95.04 percent are in full time fishing activities. Compared to men less number (232) of fisherwomen are engaged in fishing related activities like marketing of fish (220), Net making (01), peeling (06), laborers (02) and others (03). Inspite of the above achievement, only 2 percent of the fisher folk have become the members of the fisher's co-operatives.[92] Karwar Municipal area has the credit of pioneering in the establishment of first Fishermen Co-operative Society in 1915 as Harikantha Kharvi Fishermen Co-operative Society in the state.[93] In Karwar fishing village there are 1125 fishing households with a total population of 5573 comprising 2828 males and 2745 females with a literacy rate of 37.35 percent. Only 1323 fisher folks are engaged in fishing activities with 92.21 percent are in full time fishing activities. More less 800 fisherwomen are engaged in fishing related activities like marketing of fish (738), curing and processing (03), peeling (26), laborers (10) and others (23). Only 8 percent of the fisher folk have become the members of the fisher's co- operatives.[94]

In the Northern part of Karwar near the Goa border, there is a fishing village called Majali and another fishing village is Chithakula.[95] In Chithkula, there were 613 fishing households with a total population of 3047 comprising 1517 males and1530 females. Almost 88.07 percent of the households are engaged in full time fishing activities. Nearly 400

fisherwomen are engaged in fishing related activities like marketing of fish (379), peeling (01), laborers (18) and others (02). Only 2 percent of the fisher folk have become the members of the fisher's co-operatives. [96] In Majali fishing village there are 853 fishing households with a total population of 4020 comprising 2013 males and 2007 females. Only 889 fisher folks are engaged in fishing activities with 87.62 percent are in full time fishing activities. Less number (620) of fisherwomen are engaged in fishing related activities like marketing of fish (546), laborers (44) and others (30). Only 7 percent of the fisher folk have become the members of the fisher's co-operatives.[97]

In the above pages, we have seen the detailed picture of the coastal districts and fishing villages. Information on historical, social, economical and cultural aspects of these districts is given. The given data highlight the fact that women are more in fish vending in all the coastal districts of Karnataka. In the recent years, fishermen as well as fisherwomen participation in fisheries activities keep increasing. At the same time, the Government has invested for the installation of infrastructural facilities in the prominent landing centers of the coastal districts. At the same time the state has withdrawn from the economic sphere and allowing the market forces to decide the usage of these facilities. In the light of these developments, one can assume that those with more capital or control over technology are more likely to take advantage of the situation. In the next chapter, we shall have a detailed discussion on the development interventions for the development of fisheries. Theoretically, all have (fishermen and fisherwomen) access to these facilities.

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Development Interventions

CHAPTER - III

DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS

The main objective of this thesis is to understand the gender dimension of development. In order to know who has gained from the development processes it is necessary to have some idea on the development policies and programs. This chapter examines the fisheries development policies and programs of the state and central governments. Even though the fishery is a state subject, the central government extends its support and protection to fisheries. Central government makes heavy investment on the creation of physical and institutional infrastructures. Many centrally sponsored schemes of fisheries development are implemented by the states. According to the Annual Report of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, fishermen population in India consisted of 1,44,85,354 wherein 9,33,124 are engaged in full time and 10,72,079 are in part time fishing operation, 10,70,000 are engaged in fishing related activities.[1]

According to the Marine Fisheries Census of 2005, the total marine fisher population in India is 35,19,116. Of them, 7,56,391 are involved in fishing related activities. Of those who depend on fishing related activities 48 percents are women.[2] So fisheries development is not confined to the development of physical and institutional infrastructures. It is more than that and it includes schemes and projects for the development of those who are engaged in fishing and related activities. This chapter takes into account all the aspects of development interventions. Details of the chapter presented in two parts. In the first part, details of the fisheries policy, plans, and programs of physical infrastructure development are presented. In the second part, policies and programs meant for development of institutional infrastructure and policies and programs meant for human skill development are discussed.

PART- I

Physical Infrastructures

In the late 20th century, marine fisheries developed rapidly. Production began in large-scale production, export increased and foreign exchange earnings also increased.[3] The initial attempts for the modernization of the fishing industry in Indian proved commercially unprofitable. However, it contributed for the unearthing of some of the world's valuable fishing

potentialities of Indian water resources. By 1970, all the available data revealed that India has vast fishery resources.[4] It is enough to cater to the growing internal demand for food and to earn foreign exchange. Then Government of India began to take fisheries development seriously and initiated various development programmes.[5] But the greater impetus was gained with the establishment of Marine Products Export Promotion Council. Later the Government introduced Special Export Scheme, which subsequently modified import policy for registered exporters of fish and fish products. Subsequently, development plans of the central government have emphasized the importance of increasing production from both inland and marine resources. This encouraged the private entrepreneurship to invest, in export undertakings, technologies, infrastructural development and marketing.[6] After 1960, focus shifted on the creation of physical facilities. They are deep-sea trawlers, factory vessels, fishing harbors, workshops, cold storage at the fish landing centers, refrigerated transport, wharfs for the safety of the cargo, uninterrupted supply of water and electric power.[7] Thus India became the seventh largest producer of fish in the world by 1990.

Importance of fisheries development is reflected through the significance laid on the sector since the First Plan. The First Five Year Plan laid emphasize on mechanization of crafts, development of harbor, market development, provision for ice storage, transport and provision for offshore fishing. The Second Five Year Plan focused on the improvement of fishing method and the Third Five Year Plan gave importance for increased fish production, export, and formation of fisheries co-operatives. The Fourth Five Year Plan accentuated on socio–economic condition of fishermen, in the form of loan to fishermen co-operatives with subsidy. The Fifth Five Year Plan emphasized the economical exploitation of fishery resources by encouraging private sectors to take up deep-sea fishing. The Sixth Five Year Plan again emphasized increased production, marketing and value addition. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, strategies were adopted to strengthen the marine sector with higher investment, by exploiting Exclusive Economic Zone. Plans were enforced to avoid conflicts between traditional fishermen and mechanized boat owners. Schemes of insurance, welfare schemes and proposal for hygienic fish market through integrated cold chain were considered. The Eighth Five Year Plan focused on promotional strategies such as conservation policies and welfare facilities to fishermen community. The Ninth Five Year Plan focused on enhancing production of fish, productivity of fishermen, fisherwomen, fishing industry. Generating employment and enforcement of Marine Fisheries

Regulation Act in the State were the other aspects of Ninth Plan.[8] In the Tenth Five Year Plan the programs and schemes were initiated for the development of marine fisheries infrastructure and welfare programs.[9] Details of funds allocated for the development of fisheries in various plan periods are given in the below table.

Table No 3.1

Allocation of Funds to Fisheries in Plan period (Rs in crores)

Plan	Outlay /Expenditure	Central sector schemes	Centrally sponsored schemes	State schemes	Total	% of utilization
First plan	Out lay	1.00	-	4.13	5.13	54.2
	Expenditure	0.38	-	2.40	2.78	-
Second plan	Out lay	3.73	-	8.53	12.26	73.9
	Expenditure	1.80	-	7.26	9.06	-
Third plan	Out lay	6.72	-	21.55	28.27	82.7
	Expenditure	3.03	-	20.29	23.32	-
Annual Plan(1966-69)	Out lay	15.30	-	26.91	42.21	77.4
	Expenditure	9.04	-	23.63	32.67	-
Fourth plan	Out lay	28.00	6.00	48.68	82.68	65.4
	Expenditure	8.11	5.17	40.83	54.11	-
Fifth plan	Out lay	51.05	17.00	83.19	151.24	76.1
	Expenditure	39.93	4.07	71.21	115.21	-
Sixth plan	Out lay	137.10	36.62	197.42	371.14	77.3
	Expenditure	75.54	28.80	182.61	286.95	-
Seventh plan	Out lay	156.58	60.75	329.19	546.52	87.3
	Expenditure	116.93	53.26	307.40	477.59	-
Annual plans(1990-92)	Out lay	25.45	55.16	212.13	292.74	92.9
	Expenditure	16.48	43.73	211.90	272.11	-
Eight plan	Out lay	139.00	300.00	766.39	1205.39	92.17
	Expenditure	161.01	268.02	689.43	1118.46	-
Ninth plan	Out lay	240	560.00	1269.73	2069.73	95.92
Expenditure	NA	NA	NA	1985.35	NA	NA

Sources: **Biradas R.S. and et.al, *Economic analysis of Fisheries Projects*, Mumbai: Indian Council of Agriculture Research, 2004, p 157**
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NA=Not Available

One of the objectives of these plan allocations was to create adequate physical infrastructure facilities such as breakwaters, wharf, jetty, dredging reclamation, auction hall,

workshop, slipway and navigation facilities for the efficient functioning of the large number of fishing vessels. In the Sixth Five Year Plan (FYP), Rs. 8846.46 lakhs, Rs. 3930 lakhs in the Seventh Plan, Rs.19,100 lakhs in the Eighth Plan and Rs.24,316 lakhs in the Ninth Plan were allocated exclusively for the construction of major and minor fishing harbors.[10] For the construction of major fishing harbors, government schemes provided 100 percent grant to port trust. However, in the case of minor fishing harbors and fish landing centers, the cost was shared by the state and central governments equally. During the Ninth Five Year Plan, a new component on 'Repair and Renovation' has been added to the scheme as one time assistance to state to bring the fishing harbors to international standards with hygienic conditions.[11]

The mechanization process in Karnataka was initiated during the Second Five Year Plan with the collaboration of Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). In 1957-58, for the constructions of trawlers boat, fisheries co-operative federation in Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada got financial support from Agricultural Refinance Corporation. A boat-building yard was established in Mangalore. In order to acquire 'Trawlers Boats,' trained personnel were provided financial support with 50 percent subsidy.[12] In 1958 Fisheries Training Centre was established in Mangalore. Forty youths from fishermen community were trained in operating trawlers boat and were provided loans with subsidy. In 1959- 60, there were only eleven trawlers. In 1960-61, twelve more trawlers were added. In late fifties, the Indo–Norwegian project was established in Karwar. In 1963, with the collaboration of Japanese Government, Marine Product Processing and Training Centre were established in Mangalore. Fisheries Technical Research Centre was established at Malpe. Ice plants, cold storages and freezing plants were established in the coastal areas of Karnataka for the production and export of shrimp. By 1970s, 'Pursein Boats' were introduced to increase the fish production. Nationalized commercial banks extended loans to buy mechanized boats. In 1970, Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation was established and introduced a cold chain network for the first time in India for supplying frozen fish to different parts of the state.[13]

Fishery wealth of coastal Karnataka comprises mainly Mackerel and Sardine, traditionally harvested by 'Rampani'. However, motorization of traditional crafts and encouragement of offshore fishing beyond 50 meters for duration of 7 to 8 days have effectively increased the range and production of fishing operation. In the year 2008-09, there were 3759

mechanized, 5357 motorized and 21,659 traditional boats operating in the coastal districts. There were 6 fishing harbors and 25 fish-landing centers in the state. In 2008-09, there were 118 Purse seiners, 950 trawlers, 2128 Gillnetters, 91 Long liners, 1271 other mechanized and 2192 non-mechanized boats were operating in Udupi district.[14] At present, there are 19,677 traditional boats, 115 purseiners, 674 trawlers, 1799 Gill netters and 58 other mechanized Boats engaged in harvesting different species of fish in Uttara Kannada district.[15] In 2009-10, 950 Trawlers, 60 Purseiners, 1021 Gillnetters and 242 non- mechanized boats were operating in Dakishna Kannada district.[16] Hence, the operations of traditional boats are more in Uttara Kannada district compared to other two coastal districts.

In order to store fish, facilities are created. At present, there are 187 ice plants, 27 cold storages, 13 freezing plants, 11 frozen storages, 8 canning plants and 20 fish meal plants are existing in the three coastal districts of Karnataka.[17] Till 2009-10 there were 61 ice plants, 12 cold storages, 5 freezing plants and 2 frozen plants were existing in Dakishna Kannada district.[18] In 2008-09. there were 69 ice plants, 8 cold storage, 5 freezing plants, 7 canning plants, 5 fish meal plants were operating in Udupi district.[19] In 2008-09 there were 53 ice plants, 9 cold storages, 5 freezing plants, 5 frozen storages, one fish canning plant and one fish meal plant were operating in Uttara Kannada district.[20] In 1989-90, the quantity of catch was 1,86,132 metric tons with a value of Rs 4,750.59 lakhs, having a growth percentage of 26. In 2008-09, it further raised to 2,18,137 metric tons with a value of Rs 82,084.00 lakhs.[21] The development agencies supported fishermen to acquire mechanized boats and to increase production. In 1999-2000 fish landing in Dakshina Kannada district was 67,134 metric tons with a value of Rs 10,453.31 lakhs that went up to 90,345 metric ton with a value of Rs 408.00 crores in 2009-10.[22] In 1999-2000, the fish landing in Udupi district was 67,851.92 metric tons with a value of Rs 8,178.30 lakhs that has gone up to 98,217.00 metric tons with a value of Rs 32,429.98 lakhs in 2009-10.[23] In the year 1999-2000, the fish landing in Uttara Kannada district was 30,663.73 metric tons with a value of Rs 5,052.63 lakhs and it has gone up to 33,132.25 metric tons with a value of Rs 9,589.34 lakhs.[24] The following Table shows the share of primary sector in Karnataka's GDP between 1993-94 and 2003-04.

Table No 3.2

Share of fisheries in Gross State Domestic Production (in percentage)

Year	Agriculture	Forestry/logging	Fishing	Mining Quarrying	Primary
1993-94	32.95	2.22	0.40	0.75	36.32
1994-95	30.79	2.32	0.42	0.75	34.29
1995-96	29.58	2.13	0.52	0.72	32.94
1996-97	28.27	2.21	0.49	0.74	31.71
1997-98	25.72	1.92	0.47	0.87	28.98
1998-99	25.82	1.73	0.37	0.58	28.51
1999-2000	26.92	1.59	0.39	0.64	29.55
2000-01	27.59	1.45	0.37	0.63	30.04
2001-02	22.59	1.51	0.31	0.72	25.14
2002-03	19.86	1.36	0.39	0.75	22.36
2003-04	17.48	1.35	0.34	0.83	20.01

Source: Government of India, Karnataka Development Report, 2007, New Delhi: Academic Foundation Arrangement with Planning Commission, 2007, pp 45-47

With the emphasis on growth and export, the export of marine fish product increased almost 5 times between 1991 and 2009. In 1990-91, the quantity exported was 5894 metric tons with a value of Rs 3812.00 lakhs, in 2000-01, it increased to 11,823 metric tons with a value of Rs 9446.00 lakhs and in 2008-09, it further increased to 33,000 metric tons with a value of Rs 26400.00 lakhs.[25] The following Table shows the marine fish landing by different types of crafts from 1995-96 to 2008-09.

Table N . 3.3a

Mechanized boats (Quantity in Metric Tons Value in Rs lakhs)

	Purse seiners		Trawlers		Other mechanized boats	
Year	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1995-96	83548	10701.55	93992.00	11612.65	11734	1613.61
1999-00	51546	6530.97	80736.00	10699.47	25085	4856.41
2003-04	51337	7461.74	109588.00	25656.90	21272	8469.13
2005-06	46407	8052.19	92013.00	27909.95	31574	9059.46
2008-09	32374.5	7207.26	60779.45	25332.77	22859.10	6599.15

Source: -Government of Karnataka, Statistical Bulletin of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries Bangalore, 2004-05 and 2008-09

Table No. 3.3b

Non- Mechanized boats (Quantity in Metric Tons Value in Rs lakhs)

	Rampani		Other Non mechanized boats		Total 3.3a and 3.3b	
Year	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1995-96	2965.00	433.69	25272.00	3457.92	217511.00	27819.42
1999-2000	2741.00	205.95	5545.00	921.30	165653.00	23684.00
2003-04	875.00	106.97	3932.00	803.57	187003.00	40498.11
2005-06	2181.00	249.00	4797.29	1329.51	176944.00	46578.22
2008-09	4435.60	842.04	3529.95	956.54	218137.25	82024.00

Source: -Government of Karnataka, Statistical Bulletin of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries Bangalore, 2004-05 and 2008-09

For the fisheries development, both central and state Governments allocate certain amount from its budget every year. These amounts need to be utilized for the implementation of various schemes in the state. The following Table shows the budget allocation from 1999-2000 to 2008-09.

Table No 3.4

Budget Allocation (Rs in lakhs)

	State sector			District/Zilla panchayat			
Year	State share	Central	Total	State share	Central	Total	Grand Total
1999-2000							
Plan	800.00	868.60	1668.60	961.17	47.97	1009.14	2677.74
Non plan	549.67	-	549.67	577.12	-	577.12	1126.79
Total	13149.67	868.60	2218.27	1538.29	47.97	1586.26	3804.53
2000-01							
Plan	858.40	642.60	1501.00	352.50	47.97	401.07	1902.07
Non plan	525.10	-	525.10	635.99	-	635.99	1161.09
Total	1383.50	642.60	2026.10	988.49	47.97	1037.06	3063.16
2001-02							
Plan	819.12	845.35	1664.47	280.95	66.75	347.7	2012.17
Non plan	1041.14	-	1041.14	602.52	-	602.52	1643.66
Total	1860.26	845.35	2705.61	883.47	66.75	950.2 2	3655.83
2002-03 plan	986.94	644.50	1631.44	220.38	75.95	296.33	1927.77
Non plan	557.08		557.08	594.00	-	594.00	1151.08
Total	1544.02	644.50	2188.52	814.38	75.95	890.33	3078.85
2003-04							
Plan	729.53	597.20	1326.73	281.28	69.00	350.28	1677.01
Non plan	549.90	-	549.90	600.31	-	600.31	1150.21
Total	1279.43	597.20	1876.63	881.59	69.00	950.59	2827.22
2004-05							
Plan	1165.95	1130.95	2296.90	218.67	75.24	293.91	2590.81
Non plan	537.70	-	537.70	564.58	-	564.58	1102.28
Total	1703.65	1130.95	2834.60	783.25	75.24	858.49	3693.09
2007-08							
Plan	5504.55	1141.80	6646.35	475.65	124.39	600.04	7246.39
Non plan	666.72	-	666.72	889.14	-	889.14	1555.86
Total	6171.27	1141.80	7313.07	1364.79	124.39	1489.18	8802.25
2008-09							
Plan	5267.03	1392.56	6659.59	584.56	109.03	693.59	7353.18
Non plan	752.94	-	752.94	930.41	-	930.41	1683.35
Total	6019.97	1392.56	7412.53	1574.97	109.03	1624.00	9036.53

Source: Government of Karnataka, Statistical Bulletin of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries Bangalore, 2002-03, 2004-05 and 2008-09

The budget allocation from state and centre was spent on various state plan and non-plan expenditure. However, many a time the budgeted amount might be underutilized. The following Table No 3.5 shows the State plan and Non-Plan (including Zilla Panchayat) budget provisions and expenditure from 1988-89 to 2008-09.

Table No. 3.5

Budget Provision and Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)

	Plan		Non Plan		Total	
Year	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure
1988-89	536.75	310.62	396.39	308.11	933.14	618.73
1992-93	1943.55	936.74	572.61	648.26	2516.16	1585.00
1996-97	2373.88	1435.38	812.63	749.21	3186.51	2229.59
2000-01	1902.07	1569.08	1161.09	1107.09	3063.16	2676.17
2004-05	2590.81	2390.69	1102.28	995.10	3693.09	3385.79
2005-06	2653.07	2090.87	1112.10	1022.38	3765.17	3113.25
2006-07	4905.82	4277.59	1210.63	1146.84	6116.45	5424.43
2007-08	7246.39	3062.86	1555.86	1380.91	8802.25	4443.77
2008-09	7353.18	4638.34	1683.35	1507.04	9036.53	6145.38

Source:-Government of Karnataka, Statistical Bulletin of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries Bangalore, 2002-03,2 004-05 and 2008-09

The budgeted amount was spent on various schemes, infrastructural development and welfare assistance to poor fishermen. Details of developed infrastructures are given below. In the Seventh Five Year Plan 'Motorization of Traditional Craft Scheme', was initiated. Fifty percent of the cost of engine was provided as subsidy for Out Board Motors and In Board Motors, which was equally shared by the Centre and States. Moreover, a sum of Rs. 6000 was also provided as a grant to fishermen for purchase of gear. Centrally sponsored scheme was introduced in Karnataka during 1987-88. Under this scheme, one-third of the unit cost for the purchase of outboard engine was provided as subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs 10,000 and Rs 20,000 for the engine purchased after 1-4-2003. The balance amount is to be borne by the beneficiaries with assistance from financial institution. In 2009, Fisheries Plan the subsidy amount has been raised. Fifty percent subsidy is provided subject to maximum subsidy of Rs 30,000 per boat.[26] The following Table shows the amount allocated and expenditure incurred on the Motorization of Traditional Fishing Crafts from 1999-2000 to 2008-09.

Table No 3.6
Allocation and Expenditure
On the Motorization of Traditional Fishing Crafts (Rs in lakhs)

Year	Allocated	Expenditure
1999-2000	12.00	7.94
2000-01	10.00	9.99
2001-02	10.00	9.90
2002-03	10.00	NA
2003-04	10.00	10.06
2004-05	10.00	9.96
2007-08	29.00	28.79
2008-09	49.32	25.84

Source:-Government of Karnataka, Statistical Bulletin of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries Bangalore, 2002-03, 2004-05 and 2008-09 NA=Not Available

In the mechanized fishing vessel, diesel is significantly used and it has become a major operating cost in the total cost. Because of this fact, it has been observed that there is a decline in the profitability of mechanized fishing.[27] In order to compensate this loss of income a scheme has been initiated. This is a centrally sponsored scheme and the entire amount is borne by the Government of India for reimbursement of Central Excise Duty (CED) on diesel used by mechanized fishing crafts. The Table given below shows the amount allocated and expenditure incurred from 1999-2000 to 2008-09 under this scheme.

Table No 3.7

Allocation and Expenditure as Remission on CED for High Speed Diesel (Rs in lakhs)

Year	Allocated	Expenditure
1999-2000	90.00	106.66
2000-01	140.00	140.70
2001-02	160.00	128.09
2002-03	150.00	NA
2003-04	150.00	NA
2004-05	728.00	728.00
2007-08	600.00	400.00
2008-09	500.00	250.00

Source:-Government of Karnataka, Statistical Bulletin of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries Bangalore, 2002-03, 2004-05 and 2008-09 NA=Not Available

Under Non Plan Scheme of State Sector subsidy was granted on incidence of sale tax on diesel used by the mechanized fishing boats. During the year 1999-2000, Rs 57.75 lakhs and in

2000-01, Rs 14.25 lakhs as budgetary allocation was made towards this scheme. In the year, 2001-02 Rs 500 lakhs was allocated for the same. From 1999-2000 onwards complete Sales Tax was exempted on diesels supplied to mechanized boats.[28] During the year 2007-08 under State Sector Plan an allocation of Rs 1800 lakhs was made for the supply of Kerosene to conventional boats.[29] In 2009 under State Plan, Sales Tax up to 50 percent were subsidized subject to a maximum of Rs 3 per liter from Central Subsidy. However, Subsidy is made available only during the fishing season. This scheme is available to only those who have registered before the Tenth Five Year Plan. Besides, limits on the length of the boat and on the income of the owner are imposed. Boat owner should be a BPL cardholder.[30]

Harbors and Landing centers

Mangalore fishing harbor construction was commenced in the year 1984-85 and completed in the year 1994-95 with a total investment of Rs. 192 lakhs. The share from the Government of India was Rs 45 lakhs and the Government of Karnataka made an investment of Rs.147 lakhs. The facilities available are a quay of 223 meters and an auction hall. Malpe harbor first stage was commenced in the year 1975-76 and completed in the year 1986-87 with a total investment of Rs. 843.33 lakhs. The share of the Government of India was Rs. 299.33 lakhs and the Government of Karnataka invested Rs. 546.00 lakhs. The facilities available in the harbor in the first stage were quay of 118 meters, jetties of 60x200 meters, along with road connection, water supply, drainage, and electricity and toilet facilities. In the second stage, work was commenced in the year 1995-96 and completed in the year 2003-04 with a total investment of Rs.1851.02 lakhs. The Government of India invested Rs. 593.35 lakhs and the Government of Karnataka invested equal amount. The proposed facilities were jetties, auction hall, harbor basin, water supply, road connection and electricity. The construction work of Honnavar harbor was commenced in the year 1973-74 with a total investment of Rs. 129.98 lakhs wherein Government of India contributed Rs. 45.98 lakhs and the Government of Karnataka's contribution was Rs75 lakhs. Tadri fishing harbor had two phase of construction, the first phase commenced in the year 1982-83 and completed its work in 1992-93 with a total investment of Rs.1099.45 lakhs. The Government of India invested Rs. 845.38 lakhs whereas the Government of Karnataka employed the investment to the extent of Rs. 254.0 7lakhs. The second phase work was commenced in the year 1993-94 and completed in the year 1995-96 with a total investment of Rs. 406.23 lakhs,

wherein the Government of India contributed Rs. 297.73 lakhs and the Government of Karnataka's Investment was Rs.108.50 lakhs. Tadri fishing harbor has quay where 200 boats could be operated, ice cum freezing complex, auction hall, mechanical workshop, gear shed, community hall and fish handling centre. Karwar fishing harbor construction scheme was implemented under Indo-Norwegian project in the year 1962-63 and was completed in the year 1972 with a total investment of Rs. 26.00 lakhs, which was entirely borne by the Government of Karnataka. The harbor has the following facilities - RCC wharf with dredging, auction hall and service station. One hundred and fifty to two hundred mechanized fishing boats of 32 to 43 feet can be operated from this harbor. Moreover, ice plant, cold storage and freezing plant are available in this harbor.

For second phase of fishing harbor at Mangalore, the total investment of Rs. 98.14 lakhs was made till 31.03.2009, wherein Government of India and the Government of Karnataka invested equally. Total investment in the second phase in Karwar harbor was Rs.136.10 lakhs. Government of India invested Rs. 64.885 lakhs and Government of Karnataka's share was Rs. 65.00 lakhs. Gangoli harbor's first stage work was commenced in the year 2001-02 with a total investment of Rs.902.36 lakhs. The total investment contributed equally by Government of India and Government of Karnataka.[31] In 2005-06 under centrally sponsored scheme Rs 107 lakhs was allocated and spent for the maintenance of Malpe, Gangoli, Mangalore, Honnavar and Karwar harbors. In 2008-09, the state government allocated Rs 700 lakhs for the construction of fishing harbor.[32] Under 'Sea Bird' Naval project, in Karwar, construction of fishing harbor at Amadahali was commenced at an estimated cost of Rs 1032 lakhs.[33] National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) has extended the assistance for the renovation of Karwar fishing harbor at an estimated cost of Rs. 103.75 lakhs.[34]

Under the state and centrally sponsored scheme, construction of fish landing centre at Kodibengre was undertaken with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 753.97 lakhs. Construction of landing centre at Hejamadi Kodi at an estimated cost of Rs. 95 lakhs was almost completed.[35] The Government of India has accorded the approval for the construction of fish landing centre at Alvekodi in Uttara Kannada district at an estimated cost of Rs. 223 lakhs. During the year 2008-09, the construction of quay and fish gear shed has been completed and a sum of Rs 190.23 lakhs had been incurred for the same.[36] In the year 2008-09, Rs 400 lakhs was allocated and Rs121.40

lakhs was spent for the purpose of construction, development and maintenance of fish landing and berthing facilities. State allocated Rs 9.25 lakhs and Rs 15.96 lakhs was spent for the purpose. In the year, 2008-09 Rs 150.13 lakhs was allocated and Rs 147.96 lakhs was incurred for the same. In the year 2004-05 under Non-Plan Scheme, Rs 39.62 lakhs was allocated and Rs 38.12 lakhs was incurred. In the district plan in the year 1999-2000, a sum of Rs 5 lakhs was allocated and Rs 5.06 lakhs was incurred for the purpose.[37]

For the construction of major fishing, harbor and landing centers meant for the development and extension of existing fishing harbor 100 percent assistance is provided by the central government. If the private undertakings have proposed to undertake the construction and extension of fishing harbor. 50 percent assistance is extended by the Central Government and at the same time for the construction of jetties and fish landing centers, it provides 75 percent assistance.[38] A well-equipped fishing harbor at Mangalore was completed in the second stage with assistance from Central Government. Thereby, along with 600 meters jetty, other basic facilities were also provided in the harbor by the department. Nearly 1000 mechanized vessels are operating through Mangalore fishing harbor. During the year 2008-09 with the assistance from Metro, the construction of a well-equipped auction hall was completed and proposed to undertake the civil work of the link roads and concreting of the park areas, drinking water facilities with the assistance from Assistance for States for Development of Infrastructure for Export and Allied Activities (ASIDE).

During 2009-10, for the purpose of renovation of fishing harbor Central Government schemes were used. Under the scheme, it was proposed to undertake the Development of Civil work of Mangalore fishing harbor with an extension of 579 meters and 502 meters jetties at Bengre along with other infrastructural facilities with an estimated cost of Rs 58 crores.[39] With the assistance from the Central Government a well-equipped fishing harbor was completed with a total cost of Rs 26 crores at Malpe. It was proposed to implement the third phase of fisheries harbor for development at Malpe. Apart from this, the construction work of fishing harbor at Kodibengre, Hangaarakatte, Gangoli and Hejamadi was completed.[40]

At present there are 25 fish landing in Coastal Karnataka. Government of India provides 50 percent as assistance for the renovation of fishing harbor and landing centres. During the year

2008-09 a grant of Rs. 80 lakhs was released for taking up renovation of Tadri Fishing Harbor.[41] n the year 2008-09 Rs 80 lakhs was the budget allocation for the renovation of fishing harbor and landing centers.[42] For the purpose of safe landing of fishing boats the harbor should cleared of silt. There should be a timely dredging at fish landing centers and fishing harbors. There is scheme for the dredging of fish landing centers. Under this scheme, financial grant was provided to major fishing harbor and landing centre for dredging operation.[43] In the year, 1999-2000 the fund allocated for dredging of fishing harbor was Rs.10 lakhs and the entire amount was spent. In 2000-01, an amount of Rs 5 lakhs was allocated and Rs 4.90 lakhs was spent.[44]

For the transportation of harvested fish to the market, the landing centers need to be connected to the highways. There is a scheme to construct linking roads. Under this scheme. assistances have been provided to link fish landing centers and fishing villages to National Highways through link roads. There are 174 such link roads with a total length of 276.51 km all along the coastal line of Karnataka. Due to heavy rains during monsoon, these roads are damaged very quickly and there is a need of annual maintenance. Assistance was availed under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) from NABARD. Till 2002-03, 53 roads and 8 bridges were sanctioned by the NABARD at an estimated cost of Rs 1489.49 lakhs.[45] During the year 2004-05, construction of 11 roads and 2 bridges have been taken up at and completed. Administration approval has been accorded for the construction of 16 roads and 2 bridges under RIDF-VII with loan assistance from NABARD at a total cost of Rs 370.12 lakhs. Among these, 14 roads and 1 bridge have been completed with an expenditure of Rs 274.24 lakhs. Administrative approval has been granted for 4 bridges and 24 roads under RIDF VII with a total cost of Rs 916.83 lakhs out of which six roads and 1 bridge have been completed.[46] Under the RIDF XIV channel, the State Government has accorded administrative approval for a sum of Rs 1041.90 lakhs. It was for the construction of three jetties at Hangarakatte, Belambara and Gangavali, a bridge and five roads in coastal districts of Karnataka.[47]

Fish Markets and Roads

Under this scheme, a loan of Rs 1 lakh is provided to Gram Panchayat or Fishermen Cooperative Societies for the Construction of fish markets. For the prompt repayment, 1/3rd of the loan amount subject to a maximum of Rs 33,000 would be treated as subsidy. The same

amount of subsidy is applicable to those markets, which are self financed by local bodies or constructed with the assistance from bank.[48] During the year 1999-2000 Rs 2.75 lakhs was allocated and expenditure incurred for the construction of fish markets.[49] Developmental programs initiated in fisheries include construction of link roads to cities and towns for quick marketing of fish. In the year 1999-2000, a sum of Rs 37 lakhs was allocated, wherein Rs 39 lakhs was incurred as expenditure for fisheries link roads. In the year 2008-09, an allocation of Rs 515 lakhs was provided for repairs, development and maintenance of fisheries link roads. Out of this, an amount of Rs 199 lakhs was utilized and the remaining amount of Rs 310 lakhs has been kept as deposit. [50] In Udupi district during 2006-07, for the maintenance of link roads, from the Department of Fisheries, Rs 33.33 lakhs and from District Sector Rs 4.50 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose of taking up of civil work.[51] Uttara Kannada district has a total number of 101 fisheries link roads with a length of 95.60 kms. The State Government in association with NABARD, under RIDF Scheme has taken up the improvement of these roads in a phased manner.[52] The marine fishery resources in Karnataka keep showing the increasing trend mainly due to the encouragement and modernization of fisheries sector. The following Table No 3.8 shows the marine fishery resources from various angles from 2002-03 to 2008-09.

Table No 3.8

Marine Fishery Resources

Details	2002-03 No's	2004-05 No's	2008-09 No's
Active Fishermen Population	88055	96853	141630
Harbors	5	5	6
Fish Landing Centers	25	25	25
Mechanized boats	7227	7904	9336
Non-mechanized boats	18966	21191	22580
Fishing nets	32256	38476	41983
Ice plants	182	182	187
Cold storage	35	32	27
Freezing Plants	17	17	13
Frozen storages	14	14	11
Canning plants	7	7	8
Fish Meal Plant	17	17	20
Boat Building Yard	N.A	28	27
Net Making Plants	N.A	03	03
Fisheries Cooperative Societies	95	98	108
Fisheries Co-operative Apex	02	02	02
Fish markets	198	198	218

Source: Government of Karnataka, Statistical Bulletin of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries Bangalore, 2002-03 ,2004-05 and 2008-09 NA=Not Available

PART- II

Institutional Infrastructure

For the efficient operation of the fishing vessels like trawlers and other mechanized boats and for landing, sorting, auctioning, processing, storing and marketing of fish substantial funds needed.[53] Along with fisheries development, welfare of fisherman has also been considered important. In order to channel resources for these activities and to empower those who depend on fishing a vast network of financial and administrative institutions have been developed.[54] The marine fishing in Karnataka is shaped on Kerala model. With the support of the State Government. the members of fishing communities who used to depend on traditional boats for fishing procured mechanized crafts. Initially there were discontentments among the fishermen against the introduction of purseiners. These rifts in the community on the above issues were resolved by the community organization.[55] Infact, institutional infrastructures encouraged to channelize the finance for fisheries development

In 1972, Marine Product Export Development Authority (MPEDA) was established. The main purpose of this body is to increase fish export. In order to achieve this object fishing industry has been provided with subsidized finance to go for capital intensive fishing and to enhance production.[56] It is also a specialized body in the export of fish and fish products. It has implemented various subsidized schemes for export promotion. It provides subsidy to install fish finders, global positioning system (GPS), radiotelephones and fish hold on board vessels. It provides assistance for installation of machines for production of quality ice, generators, up gradation of cold storage, machinery and equipment for production of value added marine products. It also undertakes market promotion activities and assists exporters to participate in international fairs to promote Indian Marine Products.[57] As per the direction of Director of Fisheries, Marine Product Export Development Authority has assisted the Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation in upgrading the fishing harbor at Mangalore and Tadri. In the project both, the harbors are provided with 10MT, crumble ice plant, 10 ton chiller and ice storage as per European Union norms.[58]

The National Cooperatives Development Corporation started assisting fishery cooperatives after its Act was amended in 1974 to cover fisheries within its purview. For this purpose, National Cooperatives Development Corporation has formulated a number of schemes of assistance for enabling the fishery cooperatives to take up activities relating to production, processing, storage and marketing.[59] The focus of National Cooperatives Development Corporation is to enhance the income of active fishermen. In order to achieve this goal it provides assistance to fishermen cooperatives on liberal terms. These assistances could be used for the purchase of inputs for fishing, create infrastructures for marketing, processing units to acquire expert guidance for technical and promotional activities.[60]

In coastal Karnataka, the National Cooperatives Development Corporation has sanctioned assistance of Rs.783.34 crores and released Rs.540.13 crores for fisheries development through co-operatives.[61] It has sanctioned Rs. 36.05 crores and released Rs.12.325 crores for fisheries development of Karnataka. It has sanctioned Rs. 23.24 crores to Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project. The project was implemented through South Kanara and Udupi district Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation Ltd and North Kanara District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation Ltd.[62] Under National Cooperatives Development Corporation for the Development of coastal area a five year project known as Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project of Rs 1101.49 crores was sanctioned to Uttara Kannada district.[63] For purchasing fishing equipment Rs 277 lakhs was granted and more than 800 fishermen were benefited from the scheme. For post harvesting infrastructural development like establishment of ice plants, fish processing, transportation of fish and insulated box an amount of Rs 199 lakhs was sanctioned. Towards the working capital, extension and training programs Rs 64 lakhs was utilized through North Canara District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation Ltd.[64]

Since 1980, facilities for fishermen were initiated through National Federation of Fishermen Co-operatives Limited (FISHCOPPED). It is the only national level cooperative federation in India. This body has been carrying on promotional activities and providing business support to its constituent units in the form of financing for cold storage, insulated box and two wheelers, transport vans for retail marketing of fish to member organizations including health care and insurance to fisher community.[65] Through FISHCOPPED centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare of fishermen have been initiated. The name of one of the program is

Development of Model Fisher Villages. Under this program basic civic amenities and Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active Fishermen in the age bracket of 18-65 years are given. The scheme also assisted to develop Saving Cum Relief for fishermen with the intention of providing financial assistance to the fishermen during the lean period. In order to get this assistance fishermen need to contribute Rs. 75 for 8 months, to match this amount Central and State Government also contribute equally.[66] National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is an apex institution in the field of credit for agriculture and other economic activities in rural areas. It supports fishery through refinancing and introduction of new technologies, research and development.[67]

Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation (KFDC)

For the modernization and Development of fisheries sector, Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation was established in 1970. For development of the fisheries sector and the welfare of the fishermen, the federation established chain of cold storages, marketing facilities and measures to export of fish and prawns to other countries. Other activities of the corporation include construction of mechanized boats, deep sea fishing operations, establishment of ice and cold storages, establishment of fishmeal, oil plants, purse-seine fish marketing, running of fish canteens and fish kiosks.[68] The Corporation is engaged in activities like ice production, cold storage, freezing plant and processing. It is the pioneer in introducing cold chain all over the country for marketing of frozen fish products.[69] As an agent of fisheries development in Karnataka, two ice plants of 30 ton capacity in Mangalore fishing harbor, two ice plants of 20 ton capacity in Malpe fishing harbor have been installed. A shopping complex with 15 rooms in Mangalore fishing harbor, with 12 rooms in Malpe fishing harbor, and with 6 rooms in Gangoli fishing harbor have been constructed for the use of boat owners and fish merchants. It is planned to have shopping complex in Bhatkal, Honnavar, and Karwar fishing harbors for the use of boat owners and fish merchants. Corporation owns two diesel bunks in Mangalore and Malpe fishing harbor and one diesel outlet in Tadri fishing harbor. It has successfully identified the market segments for disposing fish through mobile vans.[70]

Apart from modernizing fisheries sector, the corporation has been working as nodal agency for implementing Matsya Ashraya Scheme. It is a scheme to construct subsidized houses to the low-income fisheries families. In the third stage of the construction of houses, Government of Karnataka sanctioned Rs 10 crores. Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation disbursed this money to 2500 beneficiaries at Rs 40,000 to each beneficiary. Beneficiaries are spread over throughout the state. In the year 1999-2000 Rs 10 lakhs was allocated to Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation. That seed money grown to Rs1000 lakhs and Rs 750 lakhs were spent.[71] In the year 2007-08 Rs 6.96 crores were disbursed to fishermen for construction of houses.[72] Till 31-3-2009, Corporation has received an amount of Rs 28 crores and Rs 22.43 crores were spent for the construction of houses.[73]

Many studies highlight that generally, local fishermen have access to various programs of development through local formal institutions otherwise, the poor fishermen would be under the mercy of intermediary traders for their fishing operations. Cooperative Fish Marketing Federation caters services to the members of the cooperative society of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts. Formerly it was known as South Kanara District Fishermen Cooperative Society. It was established in the year 1954 under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act. This Society was the result of the dedicated efforts of a group of eight fisher folk including two fisherwomen. They fought against the exploitation of intermediary traders. In order to free the fishermen from the clutches of these traders and to support marketing they established that cooperative society. The society provided export support and credit services to dry fish sellers. State Fisheries Department encouraged the South Kanara Fishermen's Society to transform into South Canara District Cooperative Fish Marketing Federation. The members of Cooperative Societies were encouraged to mechanize fish production through various financial schemes under an agreement that the borrowers should sell their catch to the Federation.[74] In order to support mechanized boats, it has established two diesel retail outlets at Mangalore and Malpe and two consumer diesel bunks at Hejamadi and Hungaracutte. The cooperative federation has a marine workshop, which is not functioning for past many years.[75]

After the bifurcation of Udupi district from erstwhile Dakishna Kannada district, the Federations were renamed respectively as South Canara and Udupi District Cooperatives Fish Marketing Federation Ltd.[76] In 1995 the National Cooperatives Development Corporation has

sanctioned through Federation an Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project worth Rs 2324.01 lakhs. This was for rejuvenating the marine fisheries in two coastal districts over a period of 5 years.[77] In 2006-07, under National Co-operatives Development Corporation program Rs 318.16 lakhs was borrowed. In association with National Co-operatives Development Corporation, Co-operative societies have offered loans to fisherwomen for fish vending.[78]

Co-operative Societies

The non-availability of credit at the right time is an impediment to fisheries development. In order to solve this financial problem the central Government provides development assistance through the State Governments. In 1946, the Co-operative Planning Committee suggested that the State aid for the development of fishing industry should be provided largely through Co-operative Societies.[79] The first Fishermen Co-operative Society in the state was registered in 1915 in Karwar. As an encouragement to produce more, in 1956, Karnataka established 39 Marine and 9 inland Co-operative Societies with one district level fish marketing federation in Mangalore. At present, there is one State level Co-operative Fisheries Federation at Mysore and two District level Co-operative Fish Marketing Federations in Mangalore and Karwar.[80]

At the end of 31-3-2009, the number of fishermen co-operative societies in the state are 469 where in 48 are defunct and 421 fishermen co-operative societies are engaged in fish production, harvesting, marketing and allied activities. The coastal districts of Karnataka itself have 108 fishermen co-operative societies wherein two are defunct. [81] A number of schemes for the fisheries development and welfare schemes sponsored by Central, State and Panchayat sectors are channelized through fisheries co-operative societies. National Cooperatives Development Corporation assisted for investment in fishermen cooperative societies. Loans to fishermen cooperative societies for the implementation of National Cooperatives Development Corporation assisted projects were given. However, year after year the amount of allocation has been decreasing.[82] Apart from the above discussed Developmental and Welfare Schemes, Karnataka Backward Caste Development Corporation has evolved 'Chaithanya subsidy cum soft loan and 'New Swarnima Scheme' for the development of backward caste people. Under 'Chaithanya subsidy cum soft loan', an individual belonged to backward caste can avail financial assistance for trade, agriculture, agriculture related activities or to initiate a service unit. One can

secure loan up to Rs. 1 lakh, a subsidy of Rs 5000 is allowed, and up to Rs 20,000, only 4 percent interest is charged. In 'New Swarnima' Scheme only women, Self Help Groups belonging to backward castes can avail loan assistance of Rs 50,000 at the rate of 4 percent interest.[83]

Not only the state initiated steps to modernize and facilitate fisheries development, the fisheries community also took steps to absorb the facilities offered by the state. Fishermen organized around community identities. Mogaveera Community based organization known as 'Mangaluru 16 Pattana Meenu Marata Vyavastha Samithi' was established in 1962 in Mangalore. Fishing harbor has become robust in shaping the life of traditional fishermen of Dakshina Kannada district. It was formed to fight against intermediaries cum financier's exploitation on fisherwomen. The community organization has taken up marketing of fish harvested by traditional fishermen who were deprived from the advantage of Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation. The Samithi has succeeded in resolving the conflicts between traditional and mechanized boat owners in association with 'Mogaveera Mahajana Sabha' and protested against the mega projects for polluting environment.[84] The above discussed institutional infrastructures have implemented many developmental programs and promotional schemes for the benefits of member fisherfolk of cooperative societies under centrally sponsored scheme. During the year, 2008-09 Rs 564 lakhs was allocated as against the budgeted allocation of Rs 75 lakhs in 1999-2000, wherein Rs 64.27 lakhs was incurred as expenditure. However, in 2008-09 Rs 603.72 lakhs was incurred as expenditure for the same.[85]

Welfare Schemes

Marine fishing has been recognized as the most adventurous and dangerous occupation of the world. Apart from these, there is a restriction on fishing during certain months of the year. In order to mitigate the adverse impact of nature and culture, a number of welfare schemes designed by the state and central governments. They are, Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS), Distress Relief Fund (DRF), and Savings cum Relief Scheme (SRS). GAIS is a centrally sponsored scheme commenced in the year 1983. Under this scheme, insurance coverage is extended to fishermen who are exposed to hazards of natural calamities while fishing. The

Insurance Premium of Rs 14.00 per head has to be paid to the National Federation of Fishermen Co-operatives Limited (FISHCOPFED). Both Central and State Government will share the premium amount on equal bases. In the State under this scheme till 2004-05, 60,000 fishermen have been covered. During 2004-05, Rs 3.50 lakhs have been distributed as relief in seven death cases.[86] During 2008-09 Insurance Premium of Rs 14.50 lakhs on 1,00,000 fishermen has been paid to FISHCOPFED and Rs 6 lakhs has been distributed as relief in 12 cases.[87] The following Table shows the year wise details of claims settled from 1983-84 to 2008-09.

Table No 3.9
Claims Settled in Group Accident Insurance Scheme

Year	death	Disabled	Partially Disabled	Amount Claimed	Remarks
1983-84	5	-	1	82500	Fishermen group accident Insurance Scheme came into force with effect from 03-05-1983
1984-85	6	-	1	97500	
1987-88	7	-	2	1,20,000	Rs 15000/- for each fishermen who have died while fishing
1991-92	25	-	-	375000	From 1-9-1991 to 31-8-1992, Insurance claim amount has been increased from Rs 15000 to 21000 per fisherman.
1992-93	18	1	1	348500	
1994-95	11	-	1	283500	From 8-10-1992 to 7-10-1994, the insurance claim amount has been increased from Rs 21000 to 25000 per fisherman.
1995-96	16	-	1	412500	
1996-97	14	2	-	395000	From 25-03-1997 to 29-10-1997, the insurance claim amount has been increased from Rs 25000 to Rs 35000.
1997-98	25	2	-	610000	
1998-99	22	4	-	770000	
2001-02	32	-	-	12,10,000	From 2001-02 the insurance claim amount has been enhanced from Rs 35000 to Rs 50,000/-
2002-03	8	-	-	385000	
2007-08	35	-	-	17,00,000	
2008-09	12	-	-	600000	

Source: -Government of Karnataka, Statistical Bulletin of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries Bangalore, 2008-09 p 52

Both the state and central Governments sponsor Savings cum Relief Scheme. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs 75 per month was collected from marine fishermen for a period of eight fishing months in a year. The total amount of Rs 600 will be matched with an equal amount by the State and Central Government and Rs 1200/- will be distributed during 4 months of lean period to beneficiaries equally at Rs 300 per month. An expenditure of Rs 36.22 lakhs has been incurred against the budget provision of Rs 80 lakhs till 2002-03.[88] Under 2009 plan, the amount has raised to Rs 1800 and fishermen are getting Rs 450/- per month during the lean period. The accumulated Interest on the saving will be paid to the fishermen at the end of disbursement of last installment.[89] In the year 2002-03, a sum of Rs 100 lakhs was allocated and spent towards the Savings cum Relief Scheme as against the allocated budget of Rs 50 lakhs.[90]

Under the Chairmanship of Minister for the Fisheries and Ports, Distress Relief Committee has been constituted. It provides emergency relief to fishermen or to their dependants in case of death/permanent disability.[91] Government of Karnataka decided to provide Rs 1000 to Rs1500 relief to the victims or dependents for the loss incurred not only during fishing but even at other time also. Provision is made to give a minimum of Rs 12,500 as an immediate compensation from Relief Fund once the victim has been identified as fisherman. In case of death, Rs 50000/- assistance is provided to the dependants of the deceased fishermen. In case of physical injury, the victim is provided with an assistance of 50 percent of the medical expenses subject to a maximum of Rs 5000. If there is. any loss incurred due to damage to equipment by accident, Rs 10,000 compensation is provided from the Relief Fund.[92] The amount for Distress Relief Fund is from the Government and the proceeds collected by selling the stamps to fishermen were channelized to the fund.[93] The following Table highlights on the finalized cases under Distress Relief Fund.

Table No. 3.10
Finalized Cases in Distress Relief Fund

Year	Fund Collected in Rs	Finalized Case No	Expenditure in Rs
1974-75to90-1999	287050.75	330	296244
2000-01	682364.00	51	828364
2001-02	737500.00	55	600000
2002-03	1090803.00	169	334000
2003-04	927160.00	149	1253933
2004-05	1061280.00	16	275000
2005-06	1773270.00	53	1253933
2006-07	3338614.00	275	2885683
2007-08	1966637	NA	NA
2008-09	2898725	175	5503350

Source: - Government of Karnataka, Statistical Bulletin of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries Bangalore 2008-09

NA=Not Available

For quick transportation of fish in fresh condition, subsidized finance is given to purchase bicycle and mopeds with insulated ice box under 'Matsyavahini Scheme' .[94] Earlier financial support was given for the purchase of a bicycle and insulated box with 50 percent subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs 1250/- per head. For the purchase of three-wheeler or tempo rickshaw, a subsidy of 25 percent subject to a maximum of Rs 25,000 is provided to a group of three or four members. Fish vending women are provided with a subsidy to purchase insulated box to the extent of 50 percent of the cost up to Rs 1000 subject to a maximum subsidy of Rs 500. For the purchase of Insulated, box and bicycle small traders in fish are provided with a

subsidy to the extent of 50 percent of the cost up to Rs 2500 subject to a maximum subsidy of Rs 1250. The subsidy amount from 2009 Plan has been increased under this scheme, which is shown in the following Table.

Table No 3.11

Subsidy to Matsyavahini Fish Marketing

Subsidy	Purpose	Up to cost Rs	Eligibility
50percent subject to Rs 2000/-	Purchase, of insulated box with bicycle	Rs 4000/-	An individual
25\percent subject to Rs 10,000/-	Purchase, of insulated box with moped	Rs 40,000/-	An individual
25percent subject to Rs 30,000/-	Purchasing, 3 wheeler Tempo Rickshaw	Rs 1,20,000	Group of 3 or 4 members
25percent subject to Rs 35,000/-	Purchasing 4 wheeler	Rs 2,00,000	Group, of 3 or 4 members

Source: - Government of Karnataka, Handbook of Fisheries Plan, Bangalore: Directorate of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries, 2009, p 33

The Central Government has sponsored 'Matsyaashraya Scheme' in 1987. The main objective of the scheme is to provide houses to houseless fishermen. Subsidized finance is provided to construct the houses.[95] In the state, it came into force from 1999-2000. State gives an assistance of Rs 30,000. Now the assistance has been raised to Rs 40,000. Under this scheme, construction of 5000 houses at a cost of Rs 15 crores was initiated in Phase I. HUDCO has provided a loan of Rs 12.50 crores and State's share was Rs 2.50 crores. Till 2003-04, 4830 houses were completed, while 138 houses were under different stages of construction and 32 houses yet to be taken up for construction. Sanction was granted for construction of additional 5000 houses at a total cost of Rs 15 crores, in Phase II. The constructions of 2157 houses have been completed, 2193 houses are under different stages of construction and 650 houses are yet to be taken up for construction.[96] In the year 2006-07 it was proposed to construct 5000 houses with assistance Rs 40,000 per house. In the present plan for the implement of this scheme subsidy is provided by HUDCO to repay the borrowed amount. During 2009 plan, it is proposed

to construct 10,000 houses with the support of Central Government with a subsidy of Rs 50,000 per house.[97]

Tribal Sub Plan is scheme to provide assistance fishermen belonging to scheduled tribe. Under this scheme women fish, vendors are given 100 percent subsidized finance to meet the cost of fish vending equipment. The maximum limit is Rs 5000. Even for the purchase of processing equipments subsidized finance is given. For safe navigation, life saving equipment is provided in the boat. To buy these equipments subsidized finance up to Rs 5000 is given.[98] In 1999-2000, an amount of Rs 16 lakhs were allocated and out of which Rs10.99 lakhs were spent on the program.[99] A budgeted amount of Rs 11.07 lakhs have been provided. But out of which Rs 5.11 lakhs have been spent.[100] For the purchase of fish vending equipments like icebox and insulated craters. scheduled caste fisherwomen are given Rs.5000. The amount is fully subsidized. Women engaged in fish processing are also provided with same kind of assistance to purchase the fish processing equipments. Scheduled caste fishermen are given fishing kit, worth of Rs 5000. For the purpose of purchasing life saving equipment worth of Rs 5000 fully subsidized finance is given.[101]

Skill Development

During the last six decade the Indian fisheries sector has experienced a remarkable change from the extremely traditional subsistence level operation to a well-developed commercial activities. It is possible because of the state support. State support is not confined to establishing physical and institutional infrastructures. It created welfare schemes and programs to improve fishing skills. In this part of the chapter, we shall focus on those institutions that supported the personnel to enhance their skill in fishing, processing and marketing. The Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training (CIFNET) at Cochin, was established in 1963. This institution offers two regular courses namely fishing and fishing engineer courses of 18 months duration. These courses include subjects on fishing such as Marine Fisheries Capture technology, Fishing Gear Design Construction, Fishing fleet Management, Operation and Maintenance of Outboard Motors for traditional crafts.[102]

In 1957 the Department of Food and Agriculture, established the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT). Main objective of this Institute is to introduce modern technology

in harvest and post harvest activities and to transfer the same to fish vendors through education, training and extension programs. In 1967, CIFT was brought under the purview of Council of Agriculture Research. It has been organizing training programs on the management of hygienic preservation of fish, proportionate use of ice, and methods of packaging to protect fish. It also aims at capacity building of fisher folk including women on areas of value added fish products, assurance of quality control of marine food products through extension, training and development programs.[103] In 1994-95, Central Sector Scheme was established to provide training to fisheries workforce on a regular basis. Expenditure of this scheme is shared by the Centre and State on 80 and 20 percent basis. Under this scheme adequate extension material of fish, related activities are given to the trainees. Documentaries and video films on the technologies developed by the Research Institutes are displayed in workshops and seminars, which are of relevance to the fisheries sector.[104]

In this chapter, detailed discussion on the policies, programs and schemes of fisheries development is made. Investments in several crores have been made both by the central and state governments to establish physical and institutional infrastructures. Fishing harbors, landing centers, link roads from the landing centers, markets to sell the fish and physical infrastructures to meet the post harvest demands have been created. Physical infrastructures are not sufficient to boost the growth of fisheries sector. These facilities need to be used by the fishermen. In order to make use of these facilities they should possess modern or mechanized boats, modern skill of fish harvesting, skill to mobilize finance and to market the harvested fish.

A number of institutions have developed by the state to provide financial assistance to acquire modern boats, modern skill in processing and marketing the harvested fish. Fishing is a dangerous occupation. Fishermen need to risk their lives in the process of working for their livelihood. In order to support the fishermen and their dependents a number of welfare and insurance schemes have been initiated. Overall emphasis of all these programs is to increase the quantity of production. We do not how far these schemes are percolated among different segments of fisheries community. In the next chapter, we shall examine the gender dimension of the absorption of these development programs.

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Gender Dimension of Development

CHAPTER- IV

GENDER DIMENSION OF DEVELOPMENT

This chapter analyses the gender dimension of development. To be specific, in this chapter we are going to see who has gained more from the development interventions. Modernization has brought about many changes in the fisheries sector. Fish landing centers are centralized with many supporting facilities such as cold storages and auction halls. Jetties have been expanded to accommodate trawlers and purseiner boats. Mechanized boats go deep into the sea and harvest fish for days together. Separate department for fisheries development has been established. Obviously, all these developments have been introduced with intension of increasing income at the disposal of fishermen. Underlying assumption is that increased income at the disposal of fishermen would percolate downwards and reach all the members of the household. Would this assumption is acceptable in a social arrangement where division of labor is decided not based on the skill but on the basis of gender difference? There is a clear division of labor between men and women. Men are seen in the sea and women are involved in off shore activities. In this chapter the the Part I analyses, how far the Institutional development interventions and skills are absorbed by the fisherwomen in promoting their well-being. In part Part II, it discuses on deprivation arising out of modernization of fisheries and its impact on fisherwomen from infrastructural dimensions

PART - I

Of course, division of labor based on sex is not uniform throughout the world. For example in Srilanka women from Roman Catholic, Muslim and Hindu fishing villages are engaged in post harvesting fisheries as unpaid family laborers. However, Buddhist women hardly undertake any activity related with the fishing industry.[1] Similarly that in Uganda, women account for one fourth of fisheries activities engaged in fish trading and fish processing activities. In Southern Bangladesh, traditionally fishing is an occupation of fishing communities of Hindus wherein old and widowed Hindu women catch fish for their household consumption as well as for sale.[3] However in most parts of the world fisherwomen are involved in post harvesting activities. Many a time, there are situations, where even inclusion produces the consequences of exclusion. This is called unfavorable inclusion.[4] This, chapter examines whether fisherwomen

suffer from the consequences of unfavorable inclusion or not. In order to understand the gender dimension of development a number of indicators such as utilization of financial assistance, share in the cooperatives assistance, participation in the welfare schemes, share in the enabling programs and participation in skill development program are considered.

Financial Assistance

Financial assistance and credit is a major input for any trade and business. Its equal access is very important for the success of any economic activity. However, in practice the division of labor based on sex differences creates situations where certain schemes become more amenable to the male members. There are central, states and district sponsored schemes available for fisheries development both to male and female fisher folk. However, the study found that schemes are more male oriented. Schemes such as subsidy for motorization of boats, subsidized high speed diesel, group insurance scheme, Matsyavahini, subsidy to purchase fishing equipment, aids for disability, Matsyashraya, life saving gadgets and electronic fishing equipment favor the activities which are usually performed by the male members. Before the introduction of mechanized boats, fish were caught by using 'Rampani' by the traditional fishermen. However, in 1956, trawlers were introduced. The state assisted fishermen to convert their ordinary boats into mechanized boats.[5] During 2004-05 a subsidy of Rs 96 lakhs has been provided to 80 fishermen for the purpose of motorization of fishing crafts. Until 2004-05, 1749 traditional crafts have been motorized.[6] During 2008-09, an amount of Rs 25.84 lakhs was released to 130 beneficiaries for the same.[7] The encouragement for the motorization of traditional crafts helped the fishermen to reduce cost of fish catch as well as to increase the productivity. The following Table shows the motorization of traditional fishing crafts in which the amount of subsidy granted and number of beneficiaries under the scheme from 1987-88 to 2008-09.

Table No 4.1

Subsidy Granted and Beneficiaries in Motorization of Traditional Fishing Crafts

Year	Subsidy (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries
1987-88	186050	25
1992-93	762500	98
1997-98	984127	96
2003-04	1006461	99
2008-09	2584300	131

Source: Government of Karnataka, Statistical Bulletin of Fisheries 2008-09 p 58

During the year 1989-90, 810 boats were provided subsidized diesel and within a period of ten years, 1684 boats were provided subsidy on diesel with an expenditure of Rs 57.70 lakhs.[8] During the year 2002-03, 2633 boats were exempted from VAT payment on their diesel consumption. In 2008-09, 2879 boats were provided the Value Added Tax (VAT) exempted diesel.[9] In Dakshina Kannada district, the sales tax/VAT is completely exempted on the sale of diesel to mechanized boat owners who have the identity card and passbook. During the year 2006-07, nearly 26,000 kilolitres of diesel were distributed.[10] In Udupi district the fishermen who have passbook are distributed with VAT exempted diesel for their mechanized boats through 9 designated bunks.[11] In the year 2007-08, nearly 1127 boats and in 2009-10, nearly 40,500 kilolitres of diesel were exempted from VAT. In these exemptions, only 50 women boat owners were included.[12] In Uttara Kannada district, in the year 2003-04, nearly 779 boats were provided with VAT exempted diesel of 11,949 KL and in 2008-09, nearly 735 boats were provided with 11224 KL of diesel.[13] All these exemptions were utilized by the male members.

During 2008-09, Central Excise Duty(CED) of Rs.5 was exempted per liter on diesel. Two thousand one hundred and fifty boats owners were benefited from this scheme.[14] The Mechanization and Motorization process has increased the number of beneficiaries in the consumption of diesel. In 1990-91 there were 1192 beneficiaries, which went up to 3402 by the year 2001-02 and reached to 2150 at end of 2008-09.[15] In the year 1990-91 a subsidy of Rs 1 lakh for setting up of diesel outlet was granted to 8 beneficiaries with a total assistance of Rs 8 lakhs.[16] In Dakshina Kannada district during the year 2006-07 nearly Rs 3 crores and in 2008-09 nearly Rs 3.25 crores were provided in the form of subsidy to fishermen. In 2010-11, the subsidy rate has increased to Rs 3 per liter.[17] In Udupi district during the year 2006-07 Rs 1,56,63,024 were sanctioned to 879 boat owners and in the year 2007-08 Rs 2,09,00,000 were sanctioned to 845 boat owners.[18] In the year 2001-02 nearly 750 beneficiaries availed the benefit to the extent of Rs 27 lakhs. In 2008-09, nearly 700 beneficiaries benefited to the extent of Rs 45 lakhs Central Excise Duty in Uttara Kannada district.[19]

In Dakshina Kannada district during the year, 2006-07 Rs 50,000 were sanctioned to buy life saving gadgets.[20] During the year 2010-11 Rs 4.60 lakhs subsidy was sanctioned both for the installation of electronic gadgets and life saving equipments.[21] In Udupi district during the year 2007-08 Rs.9,99,414 were sanctioned to 30 beneficiaries and in 2009-10 Rs 1,49,8,570

were sanctioned to 54 beneficiaries.[22] In order to support deep sea fishing a new scheme was introduced in 2008-09. Under this scheme, Rs 16.32 lakhs were provided as subsidy to 74 beneficiaries. It was for the installation of GPS Navigators, Radio Telephone and Fish Finders.[23] In the year 2004-05, a subsidy of Rs 1.30 lakhs was given to 116 beneficiaries to purchase fishing equipments.[24] During 2008-09, an amount of Rs 4.12 lakhs was provided as subsidies to 47 beneficiaries.[25] During the year 2006-07, Rs 90,000 was sanctioned to 30 traditional fishermen in Dakshina Kannada district.[26] In the year,2008-09, 30 traditional fishermen were assisted.[27] In Udupi district 66 fishermen were benefited from this scheme. In 2008-09 to 2009-10. Rs 300000 was sanctioned to 75 beneficiaries.[28]

All the above schemes were utilized by the fishermen. Only a few fisherwomen could take advantage of those schemes as they were focused on harvesting of fish. As women are engaged more in the post harvesting, they could not take advantage of these schemes. However, it does not mean that fisherwomen do not require financial support. They too need assistance. to purchase fresh fish for vending. to meet the increased household expenses and for educating children. In order to meet these financial needs, they need to depend on various other available avenues out of compulsion. All this makes them to seek credit and finance from various sources, which is easily and timely accessible to them. In the following Table the sources from which fisherwomen avail finance are given.

Table No. 4.2

Sources of Financial Assistance

	Districts				
Sources	**Uttara Kannada(102)**	**Dakshina Kannada (152)**	**Udupi (114)**	**Total 368**	
Fishermen co-operative societies	20(19.6%)	49(32.2%)	53 (46.5%)	122 (33.15%)	17.654 P<.001 vhs
NGO Sponsored SHG /Stree Shakhti	61(59.8%)	50(32.9%)	59 (41.3%)	170 (46.20%)	19.333 p<0.001 vhs
Informal Finance	12(11.8%)	12(7.9%)	7 (6.1%)	31 (8.4%)	2.301P=0.316 ns
Savings cum Relief Scheme	12(11.8%)	54(35.6%)	15 (13.2%	81 (22.90%)	27.656 p<0.001 vhs
Daily purchase on credit	6(5.8%)	44(28.9%)	38(33.3%)	88(23.90%)	25.903 p<0.001 vhs

Nearly 46.20 percent of the respondents met their credit needs through NGO sponsored Self Help Groups (SHG) and Stree Shakthi Groups. Even now small number of (8.4percent)

fisherwomen depend on informal financial institutions like moneylenders. Savings cum Relief Scheme (SRS) is not a scheme to finance business. It is a centrally sponsored saving scheme to provide support during lean period. Only 22.9 percent know the scheme. To avail the benefit under SRS one should become a member of fishermen co-operative society. In the early phase of this scheme, only men were eligible to avail the benefits. However, after agitation from Maritime states all over India, fisherwomen also considered as beneficiaries.[29] Informal financial assistance in Uttara Kannada district (11.8 percent) is comparatively more than in Dakshina Kannada (7.9 percent) and Udupi districts (6.1 percent). Even though micro-finance through Self Help Group emerged as the best tool for mitigating poverty in fisheries sector. informal finance through moneylenders could not be eradicated completely in coastal Karnataka.[30] In the present study the daily purchase of fish on credit is more in Udupi district (33.3percent) than in Dakshina Kannada (28.9 percent) and Uttara Kannada district (5.8 percent). The study conducted by Bhatt and Rao observed that most of the women in Dakshina Kannada district buy fish on credit on a daily payment basis.[31] This trend is most likely to decline with the emergence of Self Help Group and Stree Shakthi. But the study conducted by Siason and others observed that in India women for short-term loans depend on intermediaries and fish traders. In Bangladesh women engaged in fish marketing resort to group loans so as to access a larger amount.[32]

Under the 'Matsya Mahila Swavalambana Yojane', financial assistance is offered in the form of Revolving Fund Scheme. No subsidy is allowed. A nominal amount of service charge is levied. Fishermen are given loan of three thousand rupees to purchase fishing equipments. One third of the loan amount is considered as subsidy by the bank.[33] Present study observed that there is discrimination in financing harvesting and post harvesting activities. The post harvesting activities do not get as much support as the harvesting activities from the development agencies. It means those depend on post harvesting activities, namely the fisherwomen, are deprived of these benefits. The study conducted in Pacific Island observes that women have the perception that they are not considered active agents and only men are considered as active agents engaged in fisheries by the development programs.[34]

The study also observed that in Uttara Kannada district the percentage of respondent's daily purchasing fish on credit is much lesser than the other two coastal districts. This is mainly because male households themselves are engaged in traditional fishing and there is no need of

purchasing fish by the respondents from outside, whereas in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi district, fishing activities are predominantly occupied by Mechanized boats. Hence, some of the respondents have to depend on daily purchase of fish on credit. Compared to Dakshina Kannada and Udupi more fisherwomen in Uttara Kannada district depend on informal credit. One of the reason for such dependence is less number of (42) fishermen co-operative societies are operating in the region. Karwar taluk has only seven fisheries co-operative societies in which one is defunct. Whereas in Dakshina Kannada district, 14 fishing villages have 23 fisheries co-operative societies and in Udupi 59 fishing villages have 44 fisheries co-operative societies. Hence, more number of fisherwomen in Uttara Kannada depends on moneylenders. In fact, co-operatives have developed into major institutions in the developed market centers by influencing on credit and output with more capital and membership.[35]

In Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts, Mahila Mandala's organize SHG and Stree Shakthi Groups. They have strong connection with NGO's, namely Navodaya and SKDGA (Shree Kshetra Dharmastala Grameena Abhivradhi Sangha). The present study observed that in these SHG and Stree Shakthi Groups, there are members who belong to upper middle-income fisherwomen caste but they are not involved in post harvest fisheries activities. Some SHGs have members who are not involved in the same occupation. Therefore their specific needs are often not fulfilled when the group wants to initiate a venture together.[36] In the case of 'sources of assistance in coastal district, except in Informal finance in other four sources the calculated value of x^2 is more than the table value of x^2. Whereas Informal finance shows, less than table value of x^2 and not significant and so the influence of informal sources is almost similar in all the three districts.

It was observed in some study that fisherwomen spend a major junk of their income on the family maintenance.[37] In the present study, 72.8 percent of the respondents have borrowed from various sources for various purposes. The percentage of borrowers in Dakshina Kannada (74.3 percent) is comparatively higher than Udupi (73.7 percent) and in Uttara Kannada (69.6 percent) districts. Details are given in the following Table.

Table No. 4.3

Number of Respondents Borrowed Finance

	Districts			
Loans borrowed	**Uttara Kannada**	**Dakshina Kannada**	**Udupi**	**Total**
No	20(19.6%)	37(24.3%)	25(21.9%)	82(22.3%)
Yes	71(69.6%)	113(74.4%)	84(73.7%)	268(72.8%)
NA	11(10.8%)	2(1.3%)	5(4.4%)	18(4.9%)
Total	102(100.0%	152(100.0%)	114(100.0%)	368(100.0%)

X^2=12.102 p=0.0166 sig

In the present study nearly 58.6 percent of the respondents borrowed up to Rs 5000 and 2.60 percent of the respondents borrowed more than Rs 40.000. Details of amount borrowed given in Table 4.4

Table No. 4.4

Amount of Loan Borrowed

	Districts			
Amount of Loan borrowed	**Uttara Kannada**	**Dakshina Kannada**	**Udupi**	**Total**
< Rs.5000	38(53.5%)	68(60.2%)	51(60.7%)	157(58.6%)
Rs.5001-10,000	16(22.5%)	26(23.0 %)	17(20.2%)	59(22.0%)
Rs.10,001-2000	11(15.6%)	6(5.3%)	4(4.8%)	21(7.8%)
Rs/20001-4000	5(7.0%)	8(7.1%)	11(13.1%)	24(9.0%)
>Rs.40,000	1(1.4%)	5(4.4%)	1(1.2%)	7(2.6%)
Total	71(100.0%)	113(100.06%)	84(100.0%)	268(100.0%)

X^2=16.657 =0.125 ns

The study also reveals that nearly 22 percent of the respondents have borrowed loan amount between Rs 5000 to Rs 10,000. Details of purpose for which loan amount is utilized is given in Table, No 4.5 Fisherwomen utilize borrowed funds varied reasons ranging from business transaction (75 percent) to family use (15.3 percent). Loans were raised for consumption and other purposes like wedding, house repair and medicine.[38] Nearly 4.26 percent of the respondents in Uttara Kannada district have borrowed for boat repair by male households. Next to business purpose, nearly 15.3 percent of the respondents have utilized the loan amount for family maintenance. For meeting the educational expenses of their wards 0.7 percent of the respondents, for their daughter's marriage 3.6 percent of the respondents (Udupi district) have borrowed.

Table No .4.5
Purpose of Borrowing

Purpose	Districts			
	UttaraKannada	Dakshina Kannada	Udupi	Total
Business	65(91.54%)	75(66.4%)	61(72.6%)	201(75%)
Boat repair	3(4.26%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	3(1.1%)
Daughters marriage	00%	0(0%)	3(3.6%)	3(1.1%)
Education	1(1.4%)	1(0.9%)	0(0%)	2(0.7%)
Family	2(2.8%)	25(22.1%)	14(16.7%)	41(15.3%)
New house	0(0%)	6(5.3%)	1(1.2%)	7(2.6%)
Personal	0(0%)	6(5.3%)	5(6.0%)	11(4.1%)
Total	71(100.0%)	113(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	268(100.0%)

X^2=40.186 p<0.001 vhs

Fisherwomen pay varied rates of interest, ranging from 4 percent to more than 12 percent per annum. There is a provision of soft loan for backward caste. Under this scheme loan of Rs 1.00.000 at the rate of 4 percent interest is granted with a subsidy of Rs 5000 to Rs 20.000. Another scheme. which provides loan to Backward Caste women. is 'New Swarinima Scheme.' Backward caste women belonging to Self Help Group can avail a loan of Rs 50,000.[39] No interest is charged on the credit transactions of fisherwomen belonged to 'Mangalore 16 pattana Meenu Marata Vyavasthapaka Samithi' if they buy fish in auction through the Samithi.[40] Around 9 percent of the respondents have borrowed at an interest rate of more than 12 percent. Usually this is from informal sources. Formal institutions offer finance to large corporation at 9 percent interest through debentures or commercial papers. However, small fishers continue to pay an interest of rate of 12-14 percent.[41] Mode of repayment is varied. Majority (91.8 percent) of the respondents have adopted monthly basis repayment. Only 8.2 percent of the respondents make daily repayment. In Udupi district, 11.9 percent of the respondents make daily repayment.

Awareness of schemes on financial assistance is very poor. Majority of the respondents know only about 'Matsya Mahila Swavalambana Yojane'. Respondents are not aware of the number of schemes and programs available to them under each plan and policies. This study found that the officials of the fisheries co-operative societies are least bothered in educating their poor fisherwomen. They are much bothered in recovering their member's dues rather than in actually catering to the needs of the aspirants. The information collected, from 12 sample

fishermen co-operative societies in all the three coastal districts, revealed that fisherwomen are prompt in repaying the dues. In the study conducted by Dehadrai, the record of loan recoveries in the case of fisherwomen is high.[42] Although the role of co-operative system in the fisheries field seems to be limited, its existence has significantly seen in mitigating the practices of unscrupulous vested interest.[43]

In fact, fisherwomen face a lot of problem in repayment of loan. Nearly 22.6 percent of the respondents have expressed that they face instability in the business. In Uttara Kannada district (53.9 percent), Udupi district (19.3 percent) and in Dakshina Kannada district (3.9 percent) respondents are encountering business problems in the repayment of loan. The respondents of Dakshina Kannada district are not facing many difficulties in repayment of loan. Almost 57.9 percent of the respondents have expressed that they encounter financial constraints with regard to repayment of loan. Fisherwomen face financial constraints and find it difficult to meet the household expenses. along with repayment of loan.[44] It has been found in other studies that the responsibility of sustaining the household falls on the shoulder of women.[45] Moreover the resources allocation strategies adopted by the development agencies are not suitable to poor women.[46] Gender differences within the household assign roles, responsibilities, resources and rights between women and men are different.[47] Many a time malehouseholds use the loan borrowed by women for their economic empowerment. However, responsibility of looking after the family falls on women.[48]

Co-operatives and Fisherwomen

Fishermen Cooperative has become an important component in fisherwomen empowerment in some of the maritime states like Kerala and 'Samudram' in Orissa.[49] In the present study Table, 4.6 shows that nearly 59.24 percent of the respondents have become members of fishermen co-operative societies in coastal Karnataka. However, the Fisherwomen membership in fishermen co-operative society is more in Dakshina Kannada (67.76 percent) than in Udupi (66.67 percent) and Uttara Kannada district (38.34 percent). One of the objectives of primary fishermen co-operative society is to provide short-term credit to fisherwomen to eliminate the intervention of intermediaries and moneylenders.[50] In Udupi district there are 12 are fisherwomen co-operative societies.[51] There are 6 fisherwomen co-operative societies in Uttara Kannada.[52]

Table No. 4.6

Membership in Primary Fishermen Co-operative Society

	Districts			
Membership	**Uttara Kannada**	Dakshina Kannada	**Udupi**	**Total**
Yes	39(38.24%)	103(67.76%)	76(66.67%)	218(59.24%)
No	55(53.92%)	36(23.68%)	31(27.19%)	122(33.15%)
NA	8(7.84%)	13(8.56%)	7(6.14%)	28(7.61%)
Total	102(100.0%)	152(100.0%)	114(100.0%)	368(100.0%)

X^2=29.634 p<0.001 vhs

In Trivandrum in Kerala, the co-operatives did not include the women fish vendors.[53] This study found that nearly 77.6 percent of the respondents have sought loan within the range of Rs 3000-5000. In Udupi district, nearly 86.84 percent of the respondents are in the same range. Only 25.64 percent of the respondents in Uttara Kannada district have availed loan from fishermen co-operative societies within the range of Rs 5001 to 10.000. Around 23.39 percent of the respondents have cleared their loan. Nearly 65.32 percent of the respondents' have expressed their satisfaction on the performance of cooperatives. However, the study conducted by Ramachandra Bhatt, had revealed that the Government sponsored co-operatives helped the big fishermen for over-exploitation of resources and less successful in meeting the needs of small fisheries.[54] This study found that these societies transfer the Government schemes and assistance. They have do not have their own socio-economic policies to help member fisherwomen. Hence, around 35.68 percent of the respondents are not satisfied with the performance of these societies. Of the dissatisfied, 30.39 percent are in Dakshina Kannada and 23.16 percent are in Udupi district. Some studies revealed that, funds provided as a safety net against globalization by the Government were used to the mechanize the boasts rather than considering the needs of those who have been adversely effected by the market forces.[55]

Women's agency can be achieved through the process of empowering women. One such device of empowerment is forming Self Help Groups at the grassroots. Women are not able to participate in decision making due to lack of resources. Hence, to promote and safeguard their interest, micro finance institutions like SHG have become imperative.[56] In the present study, the following Table shows that nearly 46.19 percent of the respondents are member of Self Help Groups. Of them, 59.8 percent are in Uttara Kannada, 51.75 percent are in Udupi district and 32.91 percent are in Dakshina Kannada district.

Table No. 4.7
Membership in Self Help Group (SHG)

Membership	Uttara Kannada	Dakshina Kannada	Udupi	Total
Yes	61(59.8%)	50(32.91%)	59(51.75%)	170(46.19%)
No	26(25.49%)	82(53.94%)	43(37.72%)	151(41.04%)
NA.	15(14.71%)	20(23.15%)	12(10.53%)	47(12.77%)
Total	102(100.0%)	152(100.0%)	114(100.0%)	368(100.0%)

X^2=23.927 p<0.001 vhs

Around 23.53 percent of the respondents are members for more than 4 years. Around 39.42 percent have saved between Rs 5001-10.000 and 21.76 percent have saved more than Rs 10.000. Regular savings by each member is an indication of member commitment towards the group as well as personal progress.[57] More or less 32.95 percent of the SHG members have borrowed between Rs 3001-5000 and 14.71 percent have borrowed a loan of more than Rs 10.000 through SHG . Borrowing through SHG between Rs 3001-5000 is more in Dakshina Kannada (38.0 percent) than in Uttara Kannada (32.79 percent) and Udupi (28.81 percent). It indicates that 'Revolving Fund Scheme' through groups is more prominent in Dakshina Kannada than in other two coastal districts.

Thingalaya and others found that SHG's made women credit worthy and increased their saving and credit facilities and these in turn infused in them with entrepreneurial skill and promoted drive for investment.[58] Nearly 54.71 percent repaid monthly. In Udupi, nearly 64.41 percent repaid weekly. In the present study, nearly 64.70 percent of the SHG member respondents have cleared their outstanding balance. Thingalaya's study recommended that politicization of SHG's should be avoided for their long run sustenance. This is because the SHG's formed by the state are eligible for subsidies under various schemes which has not been appreciated by non-state sponsored SHG.[59] Even in Self Help Groups the interest rate is not cheaper. Nearly 45.88 percent pay interest rate of more than 15 percent and in Uttara Kannada district it is nearly 77.04 percent. SHG's have the freedom to decide the rate of interest. Yet these rates should not exceed the lending rate of State Bank of India on unsecured loans.[60] In practice, SHG's comprise individual members homogeneous in nature and have certain pre-group social binding elements.[61] In the present study, nearly, 82.35 percent of SHG members preferred to have the group with same caste and same occupation.

There are many sources of credit such as traditional sources like moneylenders, brokers, relatives and friends, and modern institutional credit like Nationalized Banks, Fishermen Co-operative Societies, and empowering institution like microfinance of SHG. In the present study, nearly 45.7 percent of the respondent stated that primary fishermen co-operative societies are good sources of finance, and 36.4 percent of the respondent expressed that SHG as a good source of finance. Nearly 32.6 percent of the respondents still feel that approaching relatives and friends is a good source of securing finance, whereas 31.5 percent of the respondent felt Nationalized Banks are better. In Uttara Kannada district nearly 53.9 percent of respondents stated that the relatives and friends are good sources of finance where as in Udupi district 38.6 percent of the respondent observed that SHG as a good sources of credit and saving. Even the credit under 'Matsya Swalambana Yojana' around Rs 8 crores sanctioned and distributed in coastal districts of Karnataka in February 2010 was materialized by forming groups of 10 members through fisheries co-operative societies.

Availing Government Schemes

In order to avail some of the Government schemes fisherwomen should become members of primary fishermen co-operative society. In the present study, only 59.24 percent have become the member of fishesrmen co-operative society. Hence, most of the fisherwomen could not avail some of development schemes. Details of availed schemes are given in below given Table.

Table No. 4.8

Government Schemes Availed by Respondents.

Schemes	Districts											
	Uttara Kannada(102)			Dakshina Kannada(152)			Udupi(114)			Total		
	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	NA
MatsyaMahila Swalambana	37 (36.27%)	50 (49.0%)	15 (14.71%)	79 (52.2%)	49 (32.0%)	24 (15.8%)	53 (46.5%)	42 (36.8%)	19 (16.7%)	139 (37.77%)	171 (46.47%)	58 (15.76%)
Insulating Box	8 (7.8%)	93 (91.2%)	1 (1.0%)	32 (21.1%)	117 (77.0%)	3 (2.0%)	48 (42.1%)	60 (52.6%)	6 (5.3%)	88 (23.9%)	270 (73.4%)	10 (2.7%)
Yashaswini Insurance	28 (27.45%)	55 (53.92%)	19 (18.63%)	80 (52.63%	48 (31.58%)	48 (31.58%)	24 (15.79%)	59 (51.75%)	39 (34.21%)	167 (45.38%)	142 (38.59%)	59 (16.03%)
Matsyashraya	0(0%)	72 (70.6%)	30 (29.4%)	18 (11.84%)	131 (86.2%)	3 (1.96%)	10 (8.78%)	56 (49.1%)	48 (42.1%)	28 (7.61%)	259 70.38%)	81 (22.01%)
Moped	0(0%)	101 (99.0%)	1(1.0%	5 (3.3%)	144 (94.7%	3 (2.0%)	2 (1.8%)	95 (83.3%	17 (14.9%	7 (1.9%)	340 (92.4%)	21 (5.7%)
Savings cum Relief Scheme	25 (24.5%)	63 (61.76%)	14 (13.73%)	74 (48.6%)	64 (42.1%)	14 (9.22%)	58 (50.88%)	45 (39.47%)	11 (9.65%)	157 (42.66%)	172 (46.74%)	39 (10.60%)

a)7.129 p=0.129 ns b)42.832 p<.001vhs c)33.594 p<.001 vhs d)75.434 p· 0.001 vhs e) 29.712 p· 0.001 vhs f)19.007 p<.001 vhs

Some reasons are identified for the low rate of scheme absorption. The secretaries of primary co-operative societies have expressed their inability to meet the greater demand for insulated icebox. Insulated iceboxes are heavy and it is difficult to carry from one place to another. Hence, fish vendors have to keep the unsold fish in the Insulated icebox in market place with lot of safety. However, during the field survey, it was observed that in the sample fish markets of Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada district, except one fish market in Udupi district, there is no safe place to keep the insulated box in the fish market. In Uttara Kannada district, the male household, are in traditional crafts and their female households are in charge of fish vending. Hence. there is more demand for insulated icebox. In Ernakulum district in Kerala. Government agencies. Kerala State Cooperatives Federation for Fisheries Development (MATSYAFED) have attempted to introduce insulated fish container but the women vendors have not accepted it.[62]

The beneficiaries under 'Yashaswini scheme' can approach a pre-identified network hospital for treatment. However. the respondents have apprehension that they have to hospitalize only in the listed hospitals identified by the 'Yashaswini Trust'. Apart from this. since the respondents are poor and busy in their activities, they sometime forget to make a renewal of the scheme, and they feel that Yashaswini Insurance Premium should be 'one shot' premium instead of paying as premium every year. It is to be noted that all the Government-sponsored schemes in Uttara Kannada district were less absorbed. During the fieldwork, it was observed that secretaries in the primary fishermen co-operative societies are all men. Secondly, no proper and necessary timely information was given for accessing the schemes. Third reason is ineffective operation of the fishermen co-operatives. Moreover inactive and lack of participation of female director in the decision making process of the primary fishermen co-operative societies; and in one of sample primary fishermen co-operative society there is no female director in the Management and Administration of the society. Besides the sample, primary fishermen co-operative societies in Uttara Kannada, have not displayed the programs and schemes available to fisherwomen on the notice board.

'Matsyashraya' is a housing scheme to fishermen to the extent of Rs 40,000 financial support for the construction of the house. In the present study, nearly 7.61 percent of the respondents have availed financial support in this scheme. In Dakshina Kannada district nearly

11.84 percent and in Udupi district 8.78 percent of the respondents have benefitted from this scheme. In order to avail the benefits of this scheme, the land title should be in the name of the concerned person. Since the fishermen communities in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi district follow the matrilineal system of inheritance some fisherwomen have titles in their name whereas in Uttara Kannada district the fishermen follow the patrilineal system, no fisherwomen have title deeds in their names. It was observed that globalization and liberalization has hardly addressed the property relations.[63] Vehicles are provided to fish vendors through 'Matsyavahini Scheme' for quick and easy disposal to various market areas. However, the men fish vendors, in the form of mopeds, bicycles, tempo rickshaw, etc predominantly use subsidized 'Matsyavahini Scheme' with insulated ice containers. Beneficiaries under this scheme should have the necessary documents showing the ownership of the vehicle, insurance and a driving license. Fisherwomen do not know driving and so they have no driving licenses. Many of women fish vendors are not ready to accept changes in their age-old practices of vending. In Dakshina Kannada district, in 2009, some fisherwomen were distributed bicycles for fish vending under the Government-sponsored scheme of 'Matsyavahini'. There was 'hue and cry' by the fish vending women. They were reluctant to accept the bicycles. They do not have the required skill to make use of the modern facilities. At the same time gender, stereotyped society looks at this program with mockery. All these rather than helping, them creates an embarrassing situation for them.

During the fish leaning period normally for four months in a year, fisherfolk can avail the facility of financial assistance under 'Savings Cum Relief Scheme'. Nearly 42.66 percent of the respondents have benefitted from this scheme. However, the beneficiaries need to pay Rs 75 per month for 8 months. Their savings of Rs 600 along with equal contribution of state and central government to the extent of Rs 1200 will be disbursed to fisherwomen during the fish lean period. One of the secretaries of fishermen co-operative society said that in practice first year's savings will not be distributed in the same year. It will be given to them in the second year. The second year accumulated amount will be given in the third year and so on. Hence, the fisherwomen have expressed their problems that they have to wait for one year to collect their savings, unlike recurring deposit of banks and financial institutions. Majority of the respondents find it difficult to save their income after meeting all the household expenses and repay the loan with interest.

It is clear from the above data that schemes introduced to support the fisherwomen involved in post harvest activities are capital intensive in nature and are gender biased. In the case of 'Matsya Mahila Swalambana Yojana' fisherwomen who are not involved in fisheries, activities can also make use of the scheme. Even primary fishermen co-operative societies also support them to reach the target. Because of its interest free nature of credit followed with relaxed mode of repayment 'non-fisherwomen' take the advantage of the scheme. The 'targeted credit' were often made in a hurry. Relationship between the lender and deserving borrowers are rarely established.[64] Apart from this if fisherwomen need higher amount for expansion of her business. they have to depend on sources such as moneylenders who charge higher rate of interest. The 'Matsyavahini' scheme meant to support the fish vending women such as financial assistance to buy two. three. or four wheelers are gender biased. Driving license is a necessary to avail the benefit these schemes. Most of the fisherwomen do not have driving licenses. Infact under these schemes vehicles are purchased in the name of fisherwomen and used by the fishermen. So most of the schemes meant for women either not reached to them or being used by the male members.

Fisheries policy and women

In the study, nearly 79.9 percent of the respondents have expressed that there is no separate fisheries policy for women. Fish processing industry and fish landing centers have absorbed the fisherwomen in modern sectors of fisheries.[65] Similarly in Sri Lanka and Bangladesh due to Government encouragement for mechanization of fisheries, men from the fishing communities in the region moved from producers to laborers. Women also began to be displaced from their traditional occupation as post harvest workers and processors.[66] Similar transformations were observed in the European countires when the farming sector was modernized. Modernization adopted discriminatory policy between men and women in education and training. It created a productivity gap, which was prejudicial against women farmers.[67] There is a Marine Fisheries Research Centre in Mangalore (Dakshina Kannada) and in Karwar. These, centers impart skill development programs to fisherwomen in handling post-harvesting technologies. In the present study, only 2.4 percent of the respondents have attended the program. In Mangalore branch, only 1.3 percent and 6.1 percent of the respondents in Udupi district participated in the training program.

The training program aims at utilization of low cost fish by way of preparing diversified products for human consumption, thereby generating alternative livelihood for women in coastal villages.[68] In Uttara Kannada district, no respondents have participated and they were not aware of such programs. The respondents of Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts who have not attended the program expressed that they do not have the time to attend such programs. Those who have attended the program have felt that it requires much capital to market such products introduced in these training programs. Fisherwomen lack information on institutional services available to them. In the development planning, after 1950 a separate fisheries department has been instituted in maritime states of the nation. In Karnataka in 1970. Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation was established with registered office in Mangalore. The focus of the policy and programs is to increase the production through mechanization to meet the export market. The state encouraged the fishermen to shift from traditional fishing to modern sector. The modern is capital-intensive. In order to support capital-intensive fishing the state offered subsidized finance. These facilities attracted enterprising persons from other communities. Infact in the mechanized fishing sector people from other communities are found more.[69] In Chennai. politicians, film stars and other wealthy sections own large vessels.[70] Thus fisheries policies are capital intensive in nature and secondly they are gender biased also. It means most of the programs are focusing on increasing production. However, most of the women are engaged in post harvesting activities. Compared to the emphasis on pre harvesting support, the post harvesting activities get meager support. All these factors affect women's share in the development programs.

PART – II

In this section, we shall see the deprivation arising out of modernization of fisheries. This part discusses the modernization and mechanization of fisheries and their impact on fish vending women at fish landing centers and market places, on their income, operating expenses and their coping strategies for their survival. In coastal Karnataka, generally women from the traditional fishing community engaged trading activities, which give subsistence level income. They depend mainly on purchase and sale of fish in small quantities for their survival. The Table given below shows that 59.07 percent of the respondents depends mainly on fish vending as their sources of income. Around 30.96 percent of the respondents have income from their male households.

Table No. 4.9

Sources of Income

Sources	Districts			
	UttaraKannada	Dakshina Kannada	Udupi	Total
Only from fish vending	54(52.94%)	68(68.0%)	44(55.70%)	166(59.07%)
Children	11(10.77%)	6(6.0%)	3(3.80%)	20(7.12%)
Male household	32(31.36%)	26(26.0%)	29(36.71%)	87(30.96%)
Own boat	3(2.93%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	3(1.07%)
Family member	1(1.0%)	0(0%)	1(1.26%)	2(.71%)
Widow pension	1(1.0%)	0(0%)	2(2.53%)	3(1.07%)
Total	102(100.0%)	100(100.0%)	79(100.0%)	281(100.0%)

X^2=11.73 p=0.068 ns

In Dakshina Kannada district, nearly 68 percent of the respondents depend mainly on fish vending for their income compared to Udupi district (55.70 percent) and Uttara Kannada district (52.94 percent). In the study conducted at Bugtong Bato in Central Philippines. fish trading has become a major income generating activity particularly for the middle aged and older women. Because their husband's were unable to work hard as they used to be in the past.[71] But consumption and expenditure pattern of the household is influenced by the food habits, social customs, income, size of the family and literacy level. In the present study, nearly 36.65 percent of the respondents spend Rs.3000 to 5000 per month on food items. Nearly 11.03 percent of the respondents spend less than Rs.1000 per month on food items.

Table No. 4.10

Monthly House hold Expenditure of Fish Vending Respondents in Coastal Karnataka.

	Rs<1000	1001- 2000	2001-3000	3001-5000	>Rs.5000	Total
Food	31(11.03%)	48(17.08%)	81(28.83%)	103(36.65%)	18(6.41%)	281(100.0%)
Education	177(62.99%)	101(35.94%)	2(0.71%)	0(0%)	1(0.36%)	281(100.0%)
Clothing	242(86.12%)	5(1.78%)	2(0.71%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	249(88.61%)
Entertainment	141(50.18%)	1(0.35%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	142(50.53%)
Health	21(7.48%)	0(0%)	1(0.35%)	0(0%)	1(0.35%)	22(8.18%)

The study conducted by Manjit Singh and others on fishery sector household views that one third of the fisher folk spend less than Rs.1000 per month on food items.[72] In this study nearly 62.99 percent of the respondents spend less than Rs.1000 per month on education. Only 0.36 percent of the respondents spend more than Rs.5000 per month on the education of their

wards. Nearly 86.12 percent of the respondents spend less than Rs.1000 on clothing. Only 50.18 percent of the respondents spend less than Rs.1000 per month on entertainment. While considering expenditure on health only 7.48 percent of the respondent spend less than Rs.1000 on health, nearly 91.82 percent of the respondents do not spend anything on health concerns even in a month. In the study on women involved in clam fisheries in Vembanadu Kerala, large share of their income was spent on food items like rice and fish.[73] Based on empirical evidence some study shows that people with very low income spend a very high proportion of their income on food. Hence, in India poorest of the 62 percent of the population spend 82 percent of their income on food. Thereby the proportion of income spent on food gets smaller and smaller as one's income gets higher and higher.[74] Some study suggests that income in the hands of women is more likely to be spent on food and other household needs. while men are likely to spend on proportion on personal consumption.[75]

In Uttara Kannada district. 41.18 percent of the respondents spend Rs.3001-5000 per month on food items compared to Dakshina Kannada (35 percent) and Udupi district (32.91 percent). The study conducted by Muktha Shet highlights that the proportion of expenditure on food items was the major household expenditure of non-mechanized households of Mangalore Taluk.[76] Expenditure on education, 53.16 percent in Udupi spend Rs.1001-2000 per month compared to Dakshina Kannada (36 percent) and Uttara Kannada (22.54 percent) district. The study conducted in Saurashtra (Gujarat) on fishermen households found that expenditure on clothes and entertainment was a significant part of total consumption expenditure.[77] In the present study compared to Uttara Kannada district, respondents of Udupi and Dakshina Kannada district spend more on non-food items. In some other study, it was highlighted that in India 50.83 percent of fisher folk do not incur any expenditure on education.[78]

Assets Acquired

As fish vending women are in self-employment, it is assumed that the control of money within the household appears that would have a great deal of practical power to buy and own some assets. Hence, in the present study as per the Table No.4.11, only 18.15 percent of the respondents owing the land, 5.69 percent vehicles, 33.21 percent TV/Radio, and 14.95 percent bought kitchen household gadgets and 4.63 percent have initiated in constructing the house.

Table 4.11

Assets Bought and owned

s d	Uttara Kannada		Dakshina Kannada		Udupi		Total	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	10 (99.02%)	(0.98%)	82(82.0%)	18(18.0%)	47(59.49%)	32(40.51%)	23 (81.85%)	51(18.15%)
cle	10 (99.02%)	10.98%)	8 (88.0%)	12(12.0%)	76(96.20%)	3(3.80%)	265(94.31%)	16(5.69%)
adio	98 (96.08%)	4(3.92%)	46(46.0%)	54(54.0%)	42(53.16%)	37(46.84%)	186(66.19%)	95(33.81%)
gerator	101(99.02%)	1(0.98%)	67(67.0%)	33(33.0%)	71(89.87%)	8(10.13%)	239(85.05%)	42(14.95%)
en ets								
e	102(100.0%)	0 (0%)	98(98.0%)	2 (2.0%)	68(86.08%)	11(13.92%)	268(95.37%)	13(4.63%)

a) 46.812 p<.001 vhs b)12.155 p=0.0023 hs vhs c)64.222 p<.001 vhs d)42.73 p<0.001 vhs e) 21.982 p<0.001vhs

Ownership of assets and standard of life is better in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi compared to Uttara Kannada district. The study conducted by Sathiadhas and others on fisherwomen work in clam fisheries observed that half of them own moving assets like television, refrigerator, radio and tape recorder.[79] Women with assets such as land and house have greater bargaining power. These assets give them gender equality. Even male members take into account these facts while interacting with their female counterparts.[80] It should be noted that where there is money left over after the daily expenses a woman has a certain degree of freedom to buy or own some assets. At the same time, she needs cooperation from male households to exercise this power.[81] This study finds that 68 percent of the respondents in Dakshina Kannada and 53.70 percent of the respondent in Udupi district are the main income earners in their family. However, they have not become the owners of the assets. If the expenditure is less than income then there is relatively greater occasion to save. It has been observed that the majority of the respondents spend greater part of their income on food. Around 20.99 percent of the respondents and 79 percent of their family member's savings are nil. Nearly 52.67 percent of the respondents are able to save less than Rs 500 per month and in Uttara Kannada district nearly 75.49 percent of the respondents fall under this group.

It is to be noted that the even though Dakshina Kannada rank second and Udupi district as third in Human Development Index in the state, the high cost of living and market forces

squeezes away their earnings. Some study reveals that only a few fish vending women have the knowledge of institutional savings.[82] In fishing community of Saurashtra, savings are less.[83] Fishing community of Philippines saves a little through piggy bank. However, most of them do not save anything because their income is just enough to meet their basic needs.[84] However, the present study observed that savings of the respondents are higher than the savings of others. It was observed in Marinad in Kerala that women in general are careful and thrifty in money matters. They take care to save to take care of future expenses as their male members have the temptation to spend on unnecessary things.[85]

Mechanization and Fisherwomen

Mechanization of fish harvesting has been discussed in detail. In this part. we shall see the advantage of mechanization enjoyed by fisherwomen engaged in post harvesting activities. In the below given Table it could be seen that nearly 68.3 percent (deep-sea fishing). 72.24 percent (procurement of fish). 82.92 percent (commercialization) and 82.21 percent (urbanization) of the respondents stated that they have not benefited from advancement of technology.

Table No. 4.12

Benefits on Account of Mechanization

Benefits	District							
	Uttara Kannada		Dakshina Kannada		Udupi		Total	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Deep-sea fishing	82 (80.39%)	20 (10.61%)	53 (53.0%)	47 (47.0%)	57 (72.15%)	22 (27.85%)	192 (68.33%)	89 (31.67%)
Procurement	85 (83.33%)	17 (16.67%)	66 (66.0%)	34 (34.0%)	52 (65.82%)	27 (34.18%)	203 (72.24%)	78 (27.76%)
Commercialization	74 (72.5%)	28 (27.45%)	83 (83.0%)	17 (17.0%)	76 (96.20%)	3 (3.80%)	233 (82.92%)	48 (17.0%)
Urbanization	68 (66.67%)	34 (33.33%)	84 (84.0%)	16 (16.0%)	79 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	231 (82.21%)	50 (17.79%)

Deepsea: X^2=18.25 p<0.001 vhs .procur: 9.823 p=0.0074 hs, commercialization: X^2=17.568 p<0.001 vhs urbanization: X^2=35.629 p<0.001 vhs

During the field survey, it was observed that deep-sea fishing crafts take six or seven days for harvesting. They concentrate on high valued quality fish with the main intension of selling in the metro markets. The local fish vending women do not have financial competency to buy fish from these deep-sea fishers. Apart from this, fish vending women complain that large

reserves of fish resources were already exhausted by deep sea fishing vessels. As the fish landing centers have been centralized in a few places, the procurement of fish has become a difficult task for them. In Dakshina Kannada, even though there are fourteen fishing villages, the prominent fish landing centers are Dakke; near old Mangalore port, Ullal and Kulai for a coastal line of 42 kms. Similarly, in Udupi taluk there are 32 fishing villages. However, important fish landing centers are Hejamadi, Udayavara, Malpe, Polipu and Hangara Kattee. In Karwar taluk, there are six fishing villages with a fish-landing centre of Kodar, Karwar and Majali. Hence, the centralization of fish landing centre has not benefited the fish vending women. They cannot procure fish easily. Rather they have to encounter many difficulties like long distance, more anxiety in reaching the selling point, more time is spent, high cost is involved, cost on preservation and maintenance need to be incurred and to compete with male members while bidding the price.

Fish in large quantity sent to fish processing factories or to metro cities. They do not meet the local need of consumers. Hoteliers, dines and local elite consumers buy directly from wholesalers or producers. Hence, urbanization has not benefitted the poor fish vending women. Their plight and toil has worsened due to modernization of fisheries sector. However, Gangadhar's study on subsidies highlights that subsidy on diesel has decreased the cost of production. So fish vending women could get fish at a cheaper rate.[86] However, impact of new technology is quiet visible at macro level, but failed to bring the change at micro level.[87] The new technology is not be able to solve the problems of poor women. Instead, it has increased the already existing gaps between gender, villages and provinces.[88] Some studies highlight that the large landings and the increased level of business cause anxiety and loss of patience of wholesalers and women.[89] Mechanized harvesting of prawns has serious implication on the ecological balance and stock of fisheries.[90] Fish vending women are also affected. Their average sales per day are declining.[91] Since the high commercial valued and good quality fish have been sent to urban markets, only poor quality fish of lower commercial value is available to women traders.[92] In this the penetration, of capital in the form of modernization has created dualism in post harvest activities. The positive impact is one sided. Those who have capital to invest gained more and fish vending women have to satisfy with their subsistence trade.

Centralization of landing centre is a sign of modernization of fisheries. This process has centralized pre- harvest and post- harvest activities. Around 43.87 percent of the respondents have stated that there is a heavy concentration of trading on fish in the fish-landing centre, and 51.67 percent of the respondents have agreed that more fish are sold through auction. This study found that sale through auction is prominent in coastal Karnataka. There are commission agents, auctioneers, wholesalers and retailers as some intermediaries in the chain of auction sales. Wholesalers and retailers are the actual buyers of fish for further sale. However, fish vending women have to wait for a long time in the landing centre for procuring fish of the right quality and quantity at the right price. Most often, they have to be satisfied with low quality fish with a price fixed by the supplier. In Dakshina Kannada (52 percent) and Udupi, districts (51.90 percent) respondents said there is heavy concentration of trading, whereas in Uttara Kannada district only 28.89 percent of the respondents observed heavy concentration of trading. This is mainly due to the prevalence of capital-intensive production in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi district.

In the fish landing centers male intermediaries are more. They are as auctioneers commission agents, wholesalers and mobile retail traders. They dominate the landing centers. In the present study, nearly 74.35 percent of the respondent expressed that males dominate the fish-landing centre. Neera Desai and Krishnaraja's study observed that modernization represents the sphere of masculine and contraction of feminine. It relegates women more into the traditional sector. Thus, development is ensued with male dominance.[93] As males dominate the fish-landing centers, fish vending women are pushed away from the auction processes. In the present study, nearly 56.14 percent of the respondents stated that intermediaries and wholesalers keep them away from the auction. In Dakshina Kannada district nearly 64 percent and in Udupi district nearly 68.35 percent of the respondents stated that they were kept away from the auctioning of fish. In Uttara Kannada, most of the traditional boat- owner's wives are fish vendors. In fact, in most of the cases to maintain a sale cum insurance relationship, fish dealers enter into agreement with boat owners in advance. Boat owners are committed themselves to deliver the same to fish dealers on preferential basis, whatever the catch accruing to them.[94] This arrangements between large scale buyers and the boat owners deprive the small scale buyers like fisherwomen. Facilities like proper sanitation, waiting room, drinking water, canteen, information centre need to be established in the land centers. However, there are fish landing centers without sanitation

facilities, drinking water and information centre. Absence of these facilities creates hardship to the fisherwomen who depend on these facilities more.

Most of the fish landing centers are located in far away place from the markets. Small buyers like fisherwomen need to carry their fish to the market. In order to transport their stock women use either bus or tempo rickshaw or they have to seek the help of males. In the present study, nearly 93.42 percent of the respondents make the arrangement either by themselves or with other fish vending women to carry fish from the fish-landing centre to market place. In the case of dry fish, nearly 86.79 percent of the respondents themselves arrange to carry dry fish from the drying yard to the market place. In Uttara Kannada district in Karwar taluk, dry fish are not processed locally, dry fish vending women usually get it from Gujarat through a wholesaler, and the same is sold in weekly market on Sundays. Hence, sometimes they have to take the help of male to carry dry fish from the landing centre to dry fish yard and in turn to market place.

In some studies, it was observed that due to centralization of fishing, fish vending women have to travel a long distance to buy fish and from there, again to sell in different markets. Due to the bad odor of the fish, fisherwomen with fish are not allowed to travel in the bus. Moreover, there are not adequate bus connection services from fish landing centre to market place.[95] Some fish vending women buy fresh fish from wholesalers who get it transported through tempo rickshaw to the retail market place. Due to this problem of transportation fish vending women avoid bidding. In Srilanka there was an alternative strategy adopted by many fish women vendors. They purchase some or all of their stock from wholesale traders in the market place itself.[96] In one of the studies in South Africa, it was highlighted that men dominate the wholesale fish trade. But women dominate in retail trade of fresh and dry fish.[97] In Dakshina Kannada and Udupi district, more than 90 percent of the respondents make their own arrangement to transport fish from fish landing centre to market place. In Uttara Kannada district, some fisherwomen carry them as head loads.

After modernization of fisheries, fishing village, fish landing centre and market place are located in different places. Hence, fish vending women usually confront the problem of transporting fish. Fish vending women with their empty baskets sitting in the last seat of the bus, travel from their fishing village to the landing centre, However while coming from landing

centre, they make their own arrangement of transportation. Fish is highly perishable commodity and has to be sold quickly. However, it is generally not allowed in public transport due to their odorous fish baskets on buses and trains.[98] Below given Table shows that 45.55 percent of the respondents stated that conductors and drivers feel unhappy and most of the times they refuse to take them as passengers.

Table No. 4.13

Reaction of Males During Transportation of Fish

	Districts			
Reactions	**UttaraKannada**	**Dakshina Kannada**	**Udupi**	**Total**
Feel Bad	49(40.04%)	43(43.0%)	36(45.57%)	125(45.55%)
Helping	20(19.61%)	21(21.0%)	15(18.99%)	56(19.43%)
Making fun	11(10.78%)	10(10.0%)	17(21.52%)	38(13.52%)
No problem	5(4.90%)	3(3.0%)	0(0%)	8(2.85%)
No reaction	17(16.67%)	23(23.0%)	11(13.92%)	51(18.15%)
Total	102(100.0%)	100(100.0%)	79(100.0%)	281(100.0%)

X^2=11.565 p=0.17 ns

In Uttara Kannada district in Karwar taluk, in Amadali fishing village one of the respondent stated that during students examination, bus conductors of public transport refuse to take them as passenger and whenever they enter into the bus with fish basket, the co passengers and bus conductor make grim face. In Trivandrum district, public transport system refused to take women fish vendors. Trivandrum District Fishermen's Union (TDFC) undertook the issue. There was an agitation for two years and finally Fisheries Department organized special buses in 1981 for the women vendors.[99] In coastal Karnataka, there is no fisherwomen union and at the same time, Government has not paid attention to this of fish vending women. Some cooperative societies in Ratnagari and Thane have introduced buses for the use of fisherwomen and given them aluminum containers, which avoid the leaking of smelly water during the transportation.[100]

Problems of Fish Vending

Women are the major force in the fish vending business of various retail markets in coastal Karnataka. However, in the landing centers male members dominate and women are standing as silent spectators. However, sometimes a group of fish vending women participates in the auction, make the bid and purchase fish, later they distribute among themselves in required quantity in a basket. Fish vending women do not make the purchase in Kilos. They buy in basket

of different sizes. This buying method affects quantity of fish. It was observed in Malaysia that development of capital-intensive fishing methods had an adverse economic impact on fisher women and they were not able to outbid male fish traders who seemed to dominate the buying of fish at auction.[101]

Technological change in the fishing industry has led to the centralization of production, distribution and male centered. Women have to bear the hardship in terms of time, distance travelled, transportation cost and maintenance of fish. The Table given below shows that in Uttara Kannada women travel a total distance of 10.43 km. In Dakshina Kannada, women travel a distance of 16.45 km and in Udupi 31.93 km in a day.

Table No. 4.14

Respondents Schedule in Fresh Fish Vending

	N	Mean	Std Deviation	H	P
Total distance covered					
Uttara Kannada	83	10.43	9.503		
Dakshina Kannada	59	16.45	11.557		
Udupi	55	31.93	18.668	50.134	.001 vhs
Time spent					
Uttara Kannada	89	10.21	3.451		
Dakshina Kannad	59	10.68	5.346		
Udupi	55	12.39	5.486	13.789	.001 vhs
Cost of transportation					
Uttara Kannada	32	32.88	31.641		
Dakshina Kannada	54	78.74	65.909		
Udupi	50	115.70	70.11	38.668	.001 vhs
Amount purchased					
Uttara Kannada	54	414.81	326.593		
Dakshina Kannada	53	1881.31	1319.390		
Udupi	55	1530.00	1817.243	83.028	.001 Vhs
Expenses on ice					
Uttara Kannada	53	52.26	17.392		
Dakshina Kannada	55	116.00	112.905		
Udupi	54	99.35	122.913	20.012	.001 vhs
Sale proceeds					
Uttara Kannada	89	419.69	350.385		
Dakshina Kannada	48	1806.04	1617.221		
Udupi	52	1752.12	2113.086	79.267	.001 vhs

The total time spent by the respondents is higher in Udupi (12.39 hours) including the household work, whereas in Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada it is 10.21 and 11.08 hrs respectively. It was found in Bhatt's study that in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada, buying and vending fish takes around 10 hours a day and there is no time for recreation.[102] Women engaged in these activities have no rest. They toil dawn to dusk doing all the household chores and production activities as well.[103] The cost of transportation depends on the distance covered by them. Usually public transport bus is the conveyance in Uttara Kannada district, whereas in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi district fish vending women have to travel in private buses. After collecting fish from the landing centre, fish vending women in a group hire a tempo rickshaw to take them for sale to their concerned place. Cost of transportation incurred by the respondents in Uttara Kannada is Rs 32.88 per day, in Dakshina Kannada it is Rs 78.44 per day and in Udupi, it is Rs 115.70 per day. The purchase price of fish by the respondents on an average in Uttara Kannada district in Rs. 414.81 per day whereas in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi they are Rs. 1881.13 and Rs 1530.00 respectively.

The cost of maintenance of fish in Dakshina Kannada is Rs. 116.00 per day for ice. The purchase price of fish fluctuates depending on the supply, quality and quantity. The sale price also fluctuates depending on the freshness. Fish is a highly perishable commodity and in the mechanized fishing, the arrival of boat to landing centre usually takes five to six days. Women dealing with such fish have to sell it quickly. Therefore, traders in fresh fish have to dispose fish as early as possible with the best price available. In the present study, it is observed that the mean sale proceeds per day of the respondents in Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi district is Rs .419.89, Rs. 1806.04 and Rs. 1752.14 respectively. These fluctuations affect the income of fisherwomen. In Saurastra, fish vendors have uncertainty in the income and there are cases where they are forced to sell high valued fish for lesser price due to lack of storage facilities.[104] Profit is not assured in the business. Some days there may be profit but some other days there may be loss. They do not keep account of the money spent on purchase, transportation, ice and sale proceeds. They are striving to manage the situation with great difficulty because they do not know any other alternative source of livelihood. In some study, it was highlighted that the daily visit to the market and spending much of their time in chatting with fellow traders while waiting for the customer was a strategy to release their anxiety and tension.[105]

In the case of dry fish, women opt for drying fish near the fish-landing centre. Hence, the distance travelled by them is less. However, they buy in large quantities compared to fresh fish traders. In the present study (Table 4.15), the mean distance travelled by the respondents in Uttara Kannada district is 2.80 kms in Dakshina Kannada 15.91 kms and in Udupi it is 16.61 kms in a day.

Table No. 4.15

Respondents Schedule of Dry Fish Vending

	N	Mean	Std Deviation	H	P
Total distance covered					
Uttara Kannada	5	2.80	1.095		
Dakshina Kannada	19	15.91	8.759		
Udupi	12	16.61	7.046	9.043	.011 sig
Time spent					
Uttara Kannada	8	32.11	4.510		
Dakshina Kannada	22	13.50	10.363		
Udupi	14	12.46	9.183	13.197	.001 vhs
Cost of transportation					
Uttara Kannada	9	39.33	30.381		
Dakshina Kannada	21	159.76	131.800		
Udupi	13	181.54	126.876	9.402	.009 hs
Amount purchased					
Uttara Kannada	8	1012.50	83.452		
Dakshina Kannada	20	1870.00	1350.575		
Udupi	12	2025.00	1226.877	4.227	.121 ns
Expenses on salt					
Uttara Kannada	3	66.67	11.547		
Dakshina Kannada	14	282.14	281.341		
Udupi	8	313.75	305.564	3.983	136 hs
Sale proceeds					
Uttara Kannada	8	1212.50	83.452		
Dakshina Kannada	17	1647.06	916.766		
Udupi	11	1568.18	1096.42	1.090	0.58 hs

In Uttara Kannada, women purchase dry fish from male wholesalers. Women who are in Karwar Municipal area have retail vending of dry fish. Hence, the total distance they cover is lesser than in the other two districts. In Uttara Kannada district, there are no male fish vendors as

retailers. However, in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada district male vendors from other community compete with the fisherwomen. They with their two or four wheelers sell fish house to house or to small hotels, dines and restaurants as mobile traders. In some markets in Mangalore, male retailers sell inside the market place along with female fish vendors. However, in Udupi district male fish vendors are not to be seen inside the market place but many of them are mobile fish traders.

Fish may be sold either as fresh fish or as dried fish. Fresh fish is sold in local markets. In the market, they face several problems. The Table given below shows the problems faced by them. Not all the women fish vendors have permanent place in the market. Around 64.41 percent women have permanent place; others need to make alternative arrangements. Congested market. competition from other fish vendors. selling low value fish. fluctuating customers and harassment by local government are some of the problems faced by fish vending women.

Table No. 4.16

In the Market Place

	District								
	Uttara Kannada		Dakshina Kannada		Udupi		Total		X^2
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	P
Permanent place in the market	38 (37.25%)	64 (62.75%)	44 (44.0%)	56 (56.0%)	18 (22.78%)	61 (77.22%)	100 (35.59%)	181 (64.41%)	8.859 p=0.012 sig
Men have permanent place in the market	102 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	81 (81.0%)	19 (19.0%)	79 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	262 (93.24%)	19 (6.76%)	X^2=36.832 p<0.001vhs
Sufficient space to display fish	42 (41.18%)	60 (58.82%)	44 (44.0%)	56 (56.0%)	15 (18.98%)	64 (81.01%)	101 (35.94%)	180 (65.05%)	X^2=13.897 p<0.001 vhs
Men have sufficient space to display fish	102 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	73 (73.0%)	27 (27.0%)	79 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	254 (90.39%)	27 (9.61%)	X^2=54.064 p<0.001 vhs
Market is congested place	64 (62.75%)	38 (37.25%)	39 (39.0%)	61 (61.0%)	39 (49.37%)	40 (50.63%)	142 (50.52%)	137 (49.48%)	X^2=11.449 p=0.003 hs
Building facilities for fish vending	59 (57.84%)	43 (42.16%)	52 (52.0%)	48 (48.0%)	20 (25.32%)	59 (74.68%)	131 (46.62%)	150 (53.38%)	X^2=20.73 p<0.001 vhs
Competition among the fish vendors	60 (58.82%)	42 (41.18%)	15 (15.0%)	85 (85.0%)	7 (8.86%)	72 (91.14%)	82 (29.18%)	199 (70.82%)	X^2=68.884 p<0.001 vhs
In fish vending men compete more than women	102 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	50 (50.0%)	50 (50.0%)	31 (39.24%)	48 (60.76%)	183 (65.12%)	98 (34.88%)	X^2=87.99 p<0.001 vhs
Men sell fish faster	102 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	41 (41.0%)	59 (59.0%)	19 (24.05%)	60 (75.95%)	162 (57.65%)	119 (42.35%)	X^2=122.84 p<0.001 vhs
Men sell high valued fish	102 (100.%	0 (0%)	36 (36.0%)	64 (64.0%)	18 (22.78%)	61 (77.22%)	156 (55.52%)	125 (44.48%)	X^2=131.42 p<0.001 vhs
Women sell low valued fish	96 (94.12%)	6 (5.88%)	43 (43.0%)	57 (57.0%)	18 (22.78%)	61 (77.22%)	157 (55.87%)	124 (44.13%)	X^2=102.34 p<0.001 vhs
Women have permanent customer	76 (74.51%)	26 (25.49%)	48 (48.0%)	52 (52.0%)	43 (54.43%)	36 (45.57%)	167 (59.43%)	114 (40.56%)	X^2=15.855 p<0.001 vhs
Men have more permanent customers	102 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	43 (43.0%)	57 (57.0%)	37 (46.84%)	42 (53.16%)	182 (64.77%)	99 (35.23%)	X^2=87.384 p<0.001 vhs
Local government harassment	102 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	91 (91.0%)	9 (9.0%)	78 (98.73%)	1 (1.27%)	271 (96.44%)	10 (3.56%)	X^2=13.601 p<0.001 vhs

In Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts, fish vending women face problem from men. These male vendors are competing inside and outside the market place or as mobile fish vendors. Male vendors with two wheelers like mopeds, motor cycles and three wheelers carry to interior markets.[106] In Udupi district, male fish vendors sell fish on mopeds or by using three wheelers. Male sell high value fish. They carry to far away places as compared to women fish vendors. As such, male vendors have more number of permanent customers. In Uttara Kannada, there are no male fish vendors in the retail fish vending area, mainly due to less commercialization of fish. The competition faced by fish vending women is high in Udupi compared to Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada. Hence, many of the fish vending women opine that there is a decline in their business. It is to be noted that the stiff competition from fellow retailers and men traders with greater access to credit and capital has affected the quantity of their business in recent years.[107]

Besides, the respondents say that the market is congested. They have less space to display fish and the place is not clean. Some women do not sell fish but they cut and clean fish for the customers for that they charge rupees ten to fifteen depending on the quantity of fish. In Padubidri and Majali fish markets, fish vending women themselves render this service free of cost. In Dakshina Kannada, hi-tech fish vending stalls with modern arrangement of cutting and cleaning are making their appearance. Upper caste males have also begun fish vending in well-equipped stalls with all the modern facilities and sell both low and high quality valued fish. The consumers with quality consciousness approach these kinds of retail outlets. All these new avatars in market make the fisherwomen's life miserable. In order to survive some women fish vendors adopted new strategy of sitting near the housing colony lane or under a tree to attract customers as well as to avoid competition. In some fishing villages, fish vending women do not have a properly constructed fish market and they have to sit under tree or near shops for fish vending.[108]

There should be some necessary facilities in the market such as shelter room, clean toilets, drinking water, canteen, electricity supply, waste disposal arrangements and so on. However, in reality most of the markets do not provide the above facilities. Below given Table shows the status of facilities offered. Fisherwomen say that there is no shelter room (100 percent) no toilets

(77.59 percent) no drinking water facilities (90.75 percent), no electricity supply (73.67 percent) and no canteen facility (90.39 percent) in coastal districts. Women fish vendors spend a minimum of seven to nine hours in the market for fish vending in a day.

Table No. 4.17

Facilities inside the Market

	District								
	Uttara Kannada		Dakshina Kannada		Udupi		Total		X^2
Facilities	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**P**
Shelter to take rest	102 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	100 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	79 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	281 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	P=1 ns
Toilet	80 (78.43%)	22 (21.57%)	75 (75.0%)	25 (25.0%)	68 (86.0%)	11 (13.9%)	223 (79.36%)	58 (20.64%)	3.389 P=0.183 ns
Cleanliness	19 (86.36%)	03 (13.64%)	17 (68.0%)	8 (32.0%)	9 (81.82%)	2 (18.18%)	45 (77.59%)	13 (22.41%)	2.409 p=0.299 ns
Drinking water (Purity supply)	87 (85.29%)	15 (14.71%)	91 (91.0%)	9 9.0%)	77 (97.47%)	2 (2.53%)	255 (90.75%)	26 (9.25%)	7.87 p=0.0195 sig
Electricity	87 (85.29%)	15 (14.s71%)	85 (85.0%)	15 (15.0%)	35 (44.3%)	44 (55.7%)	207 (73.67%)	74 (26.33%)	48.839 P<.001 vhs
Canteen	102 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	82 (82.0%)	18 (18.0%)	70 (88.61%)	9 (11.39%)	254 (90.39%)	27 (9.61%)	19.239 p<.001 vhs

For providing these facilities Managers of the market, collect Rs.5 per basket per day from the fish vending women as rent for using the market and building. These amenities are essential for the hygienic handling of fish, upkeep of health, well-being of vendors, and enabling women to engage in a dignified manner in their occupation.[109] Out of the fourteen fish markets surveyed only four fish markets (three in Karawar taluk and one in Udupi taluk) have platforms inside these market. Women vendors can sit and do their business conveniently. Growing urbanization is one of the problems affecting the maintenance of fish markets.

Dry Fish Yard

In post harvest fisheries, dry fish vending work is still carried out by some of the older generation. The importance of drying fish is declining in coastal Karnataka mainly because of

three reasons. It involves a long process, secondly, many prefer to have dry fish from Gujarat and thirdly the decrease in area of fish drying yards. In some studies, it has been highlighted that fish curing is essentially labor- intensive. Maharashtra and Gujarat are the two states in India where large quantity of fish is preserved by curing.[110] In Hoige Bazar and Bengre in Dakshina Kannada district and Malpe in Udupi district are a few places where salting and drying of fish is done. Fish drying is relatively less demanding work. In all the places, aged women are involved in it.[111] Dakshina Kannada has less number of dry fish yard compared to Udupi. However, in providing sufficient place for processing Dakshina Kannada leads Udupi. Respondents do not pay any ground rent for drying fish. In Sunderban wetland area of West Bengal women work as wage earners in fish salting, drying and processing. Women workers get Rs 50 per head per day for working for around 12 hours.[112] Whereas in South India, fish drying women laborers working on contract basis earn Rs 100 for each lot.[113]

Khader's study highlighted that, curing and drying of fish is highly seasonal. They could earn a monthly income of Rs 1500.[114] It takes three to four days to dry the salted fish. Therefore, daily sale is not possible. In the present study, the mean number of days the fisherwomen need to dry fish is 3.38 days. Dried fish are sold either to wholesalers or directly to consumers. In the present study, 43.40 percent of the respondents sell dried fish to wholesalers and 56.60 percent of the respondents sell to consumers, whereas in Dakshina Kannada district 51.85 percent and Udupi district 64.28 percent of the respondents sell directly to wholesalers. In Uttara Kannada district nearly 16.67 percents of the respondents keep small heaps of dried fish, which are displayed to consumers. In Dakshina Kannada 66.67 percent and Udupi, district 71.43 percent of the respondents use weighing machine while selling dried fish to wholesalers. Usually wholesalers do not settle the payment immediately. In the present study those who are selling to wholesalers nearly 39.13 percents of the respondents receive the payment immediately from the wholesalers, nearly 60.87 percent of the respondents stated that the payments are usually deferred for three or four days.

The present study observed that there are some manipulative practices followed by the wholesalers. They do not weigh properly (22.22 percent). Wholesalers with pretext of not satisfied with the quality of dried fish pressurize fisherwomen to dry it again (77.78 percent), so that the weight of the fish would be reduced further. Fisherwomen have to bear losses arising in

the course of transportation along with the loss of weight. It should be noted that the wholesalers in dry fish are males from non-fishing communities. Males from non-fishing castes play a major role in the market economy in providing finance for the fishing operations in Hara and Sultanpur of West Bengal.[115] While dealing with dry fish, nearly 52.83 percent of the respondents expressed that procurement of fish, for resale is easier. In Uttara Kannada district, all the respondents buy dry fish from the wholesalers and later they sell the same to consumers. Therefore, all the respondents found it difficult in selling dry fish to consumer. In Dakshina Kannada 59.26 percent and in Udupi 64.29 percent expressed that, the sale of dry fish is easier as they need not sit in the market for sale of dried fish. One of the respondents stated that co-operative societies should come forward to buy the dried fish in order to avoid the manipulative practices of private agents.

KFDC and Fisherwomen

The Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation (KFDC) was established in 1970 under the Company's Act in order to support fisheries development through its distribution network throughout the important cities of Karnataka. KFDC has sales outlet with major storages at Bangalore, Tumkur, Hubli, and Mysore to popularize marine products among inland people.[116] In 2009 in Mangalore taluk at Chilimbi, KFDC has opened a retail outlet to market marine fish and fisheries product. However, below given Table tells that nearly 72.59 percent of the respondents do not have any information on the existence of the KFDC. Only 19.22 percent of the respondents expressed that they are not getting any support form KFDC.

Table No 4.18

Support of Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation to Fish vending Women.

Support	UttaraKannada	Dakshina Kannada	Udupi	Total
No	5(4.90%)	28(28.0%)	21(26.58%)	54(19.22%)
Provides information	0(0%)	2(2.0%)	3(3.80%)	5(1.78%)
Low interest	0(0%)	11(11.0%)	6(7.59%)	17(6.05%)
No information about its existence	97(95.10%)	59(59.0%)	49(62.03%)	205(72.95%)
Total	102(100.0%)	100(100.0%)	79(100.0%)	281(100.0%)

X^2=42.122 p<0.001 vhs

In Uttara Kannada majority are not aware of the existence of the Corporation meant for fisheries sector. Almost half of the respondents say that KFDC has not supported in retail marketing of fish. In Dakshina Kannada district, nearly 80 percent of the respondents are unhappy with the retail outlet as a marketing strategy of KFDC. In fact, in Udupi district KFDC had a plan to venture a retail outlet, but there was a strong opposition from 'Udupi Zilla Hasi Meenu Maratagaarra Sangha' in March 2010. So the plan was abandoned. KFDC claims that the products sold by its retail outlet are cheap or of same rates which are prevailing throughout Karnataka. [117]

In fact. in 1981-82 KFDC had taken up the marketing of fresh fish landed by purseine boats at Mangalore. Later on to other fish landing centers with the intention of providing reasonable price to the fishermen.[118] In the present study. nearly 44.13 percent of the respondents stated that rates fixed by KFDC are no cheaper and 53.02 percent of the respondents are not aware of the rates fixed by KFDC. However. KFDC has undertaken the marketing and auctioning of fish on behalf of the owners of mechanized boats. Hence. it is quite natural to fix the rates without scope for bargaining. Local elites arrive in their vehicles and within no time buy the required quantity of fish from KFDC retail outlet. However, fish vending women have to procure fish after completing three channels of distribution i.e. owners to auctioneers, auctioneers to wholesalers and wholesalers to fish vending retailers. Hence, for the survival sake, fish vending women have to depend on a marketing strategy where the consumers bargain a lot.

Educated girls are not at all interested in entering this occupation. Those fisherwomen do not have alternative employment opportunity entered to fish vending. However, they do not follow their elder's practice of carrying fish loads on their heads. Instead, young married women carry fish in plastic bags and sell house to house in known housing colonies. After that, they are engaged in household work. A cultural change in selling pattern could be seen among the younger generation. Fish vending women prefer to have changes in their method of fish vending. The below given Table shows the changes fisherwomen would like to have in the selling strategies. Almost 56.58 percent of the respondents intend to sell fish through the co-operative societies.

Table No. 4.19

Respondent's Intention of Change in the Arrangement of Fish Vending.

Intentions	Uttar Kannada	Dakshina Kannada	Udupi	Total
No change	26(25.49%)	8(8.0%)	11(13.92%)	45(16.01%)
Mall & Market complex	2(1.96%)	6(6.0%)	18(22.78%)	26(9.26%)
Co-operative societies	55(53.92%)	65(65.0%)	39(49.37%)	159(56.58%)
Mobile markets	0(0.0%)	1(1.0%)	1(1.26%)	2(0.71%)
N.A.	19(18.63%)	20(20.0%)	10(12.67%)	49(17.44%)
Total	102(100.0%)	100(100.0%)	79(100.0%)	281(100.0%)

X^2=2.996 P=0.227 ns

Their perception is that the loans are borrowed by forming groups through co-operative societies mainly for business purpose. Hence, by forming women's fish marketing societies, there is an opportunity to avoid competition and conflicts.[119] 'Mirkarwada Mahila Macchimar Sahakari Sangh' of Ratanagiri sells fish at various bazaar and village markets is completely managed by fisherwomen.[120] The Shree Nikethan Vanitha Federation (SNVF) was a humble beginning of fish vending women in Thiruvananthapuram and Kanyakumari districts in 1970-80. Now it has grown into an apex organization of more than 70 primary societies of coastal Kerala and Tamil Nadu.[121] In Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts, there are primary multipurpose fishermen co-operative societies but they have not undertaken any kind of marketing ventures other than channelizing the Government schemes and subsidies.

In the foregoing discussion, we have seen that mechanization has not addressed the plight of fish vending women. Instead, it encouraged the private agency to compete with fish vending women. Inside and outside the market place, they have not been provided with enough infrastructural facilities. State itself is supporting hi-tech method of fish vending in coastal towns and cities. These outlets affect fish vending women's source of living. The mass harvesting process through intensified mechanization with the 'mantra' of deep-sea fishing had paved way for diversified informal economy. In this informal economy, the main players are the women. They are engaged in unloading and loading of fish in centralized fish landing centre. Secondly, they are employed in fish processing factories for cleaning, peeling, cutting and grading of fish. The study focuses on those marginalized women who have become wage earners in the unorganized economy of modern sector. They are casual workers who suffer from lack of job protection, no written contracts and no obligation on the part of the employers.[122] According to Nirmala Banerjee, in the drive of discovering capital, women of the third world appear to be

most flexible. Without any complaint, they accept allotted task with less remuneration and under patriarchal control and direction.[123]

Income and Expenditure

Post harvest fisheries economy has diversified the occupational patterns of fisherwomen in coastal Karnataka from fish vending to laborers in the main fish landing centers and in fish processing industries. Women with low educational level have become laborers in fish landing centers. In fish processing factories they work as peelers, cleaners, graders and technicians. Almost half of the respondents are the sole earners of income in the family. Small sections of the respondents have the support of their male households in the income structure of their family.

Table No. 4.20

Sources of Income of Wage Earners

	Districts		
Sources	**Dakshina Kannada**	**Udupi**	**Total**
As sole income earners	25(56.0%)	19(51.35%)	46(52.87%)
Children	6(12.0%)	43(8.11%)	10(11.49%)
Other family members	2(4.0%)	3(8.11%)	5(5.75%)
Male households	16(30.76%)	10(28.57%)	26(29.89%)
Total	52(100.0%)	35(100.0%)	87(100.0%)

X^2=26.034 p<0.001 vhs

The consumption and expenditure of budget depends on the food habits, size of the family, income customs and traditions followed in the family. In the present study, nearly 50.57 percent of the respondents spend Rs. 1000 to 2000 in a month on food items, 2.30 percent of the respondents spend more than Rs. 5000 in a month on the same. Nearly 72.41 percent of the respondents spend less than Rs. 1000 per month on education, 34.48 percent of the respondents spend Rs. 2000 per month for health care. This is the area of concern while comparing the health care expenditure of fish vending women. While in Dakshina Kannada district nearly 51.92 percent of the respondents spend Rs. 1000 to 2000 for food items, 78.45 percent of the respondents spend less than Rs. 1000 on education and 25 percent of the respondents spend less than Rs. 1000 on health care. In Udupi district, nearly 48.57 percent of the respondents spend Rs.1000 to 2000 per month for food items and, nearly 62.86 percent of the respondents spend

less Rs. 1000 on education. However, 100 percent of the respondents spend less than Rs. 1000 on clothing and nearly 40 percent spend on the health care. In some studies conducted in Bangladesh and India on wage earners of processing sector, encounter with seasonal employment, carries with it a large number of health hazards.[124] The study conducted on the female workers in textile mills of Coimbatore highlighted that majority of the workers spend 40 percent of their income on food items.[125]

The monthly savings of the family depends on income level, expenditure on various items and size of the family. In the present study, nearly 39.08 percent of the respondent's personal and 48.28 percent of the respondent's family saving is nil. Nearly 35.63 percent of the respondents could save less than Rs 500 per month. In Dakshina Kannada district, nearly 38.46 percent of respondents and 50.57 percent of their family saving is less than Rs 500. Whereas in Udupi districts 31.43 percent of the respondents have personal and 74.99 percent of the family, members have savings of less than Rs 500 per month. Compared to Udupi district, it is difficult to save in Dakshina Kannada district due to high cost of living and privately owned infrastructural facilities. Moreover, wage earners employment in this sector is highly seasonal that depends on mechanized deep-sea fishing. In coastal Karnataka, mechanized fishing is banned from June to August and these women are jobless during the lean period. Therefore, it is difficult to create own assets. Only a few fisherwomen own land (26.44 percent,) vehicles (5.75 percent), TV/Radio (48.28 percent), household gadgets (13.79 percent) and house (13.79 percent). Fisherwomen of Udupi are relatively better resource position compared to fisherwomen of Dakshina Kannada. Mechanized fishing in recent years has become a multi day's voyage of not less than six days. So women do not get work in all the days of a week. Hence, there is no regular income.

In marine fisheries, Distant Water Fleets policy (DWF) and lack of tariff barriers of developed countries exploited marine fish stocks. Hence, globalization of trade may shift more fish from developing nations to richer nations. This development may create food security problems in developing nations.[126] In this way mechanized fishing in globalised economy has a negative impact on employment structure of developing nations like India. Right now coastal Karnataka is facing 'Matsyakshama' and women in fisheries sector are facing the consequence of the same. Moreover, fishing by domestic trawlers and purseniers are not regulated in the entire

Exclusive Economic Zone. They are recklessly exploiting the marine resources. In coastal Karnataka, year after year, the distances traveled by mechanized boats keep on increasing. Thus, each mechanized boats have to spend a minimum of seven days in the sea. Nearly 84 percent of the respondents have stated that they have to wait for a minimum of two days for their contracted work with concerned mechanized boats.

Women Laborers in Fish Landing Centre

There are 9336 mechanized boats operating in marine fisheries of coastal Karnataka.[127] Majority of the mechanized boat owners are absentee fishermen and they entrust their fisheries related operations to male contractors or supervisors (writers). The present study found that 70 percent of the respondents have expressed that, it is the group leaders or contractors fix wages for unloading and loading work. The contract for loading and unloading between boat owners and supervisor is entered into based on the commission on the value of fish landed. Usually it is the supervisor in fish landing centre decides the wages. Below given Table gives the details of wages. Half of the workers are getting wages between Rs 200 to 250 per day. In Dakshina Kannada, workers are getting Rs 250 to 300

Table No. 4.21

Remuneration per Day for Women Workers in Fish Landing Centre

	Districts		
Remuneration	**Dakshina Kannada**	**Udupi**	**Total**
Rs.200-250	22(55.0%)	6(60.0%)	28(56.0%)
Rs.250-300	18(45.0%)	4(40.0%)	22(44.0%)
Total	40(100.0%)	10(100.0%)	50(100.0%)

X^2= 0 p= 1 ns

Female workers say their remunerations are fixed based on the work with mechanized boats. Under a male supervisor, some six to eight female workers have to work until the completion of unloading and loading work in mechanized boat. In Udupi district, wages are fixed based on piece rate system. Per basket of loading and unloading, they are getting Rs10. Sometimes per day wages reaches Rs 300. Besides, there are no male workers in the fish-landing centre for unloading and loading. Male workers are used to do loading into a truck and their remuneration is fixed at Rs 350-400 per day. At the same time, male contractor's remuneration is

based on the commission on the value of fish landed. The commission he receives in turn is distributed to women workers as wages for loading and unloading. There is no direct link between women workers and the owner of the mechanized boats. In Gujarat fish landing centre, remuneration usually consists of a fixed monthly salary in addition to a small quantity of fish, which is given to them as an incentive. Moreover, fish workers borrow money as advance from boat owners during off-season, which is later deducted from the salary.[128] Mechanized boats, arrive at the early hours of morning and late in the evening. Whatever may be arrival time of the boats, the women worker's need to be present in the landing centre in order to get their quota of work. So the women are compelled to work in odd hours.

Majority of the workers spend 8 to 10 hours and one third of the workers spend 10 to 12 hours in fish landing centers in a day for unloading and loading work. As far as working hours is. concerned condition of workers in Udupi is better than that of Dakshina Kannada. Besides workers need to travel long distance (8.69 km) to reach the landing centers. In the study conducted for women in quarry. works had examined that they have to spend 8 to 10 hours of work every day.[129] Wage disparities within the industry is a method of exploiting women. Moreover, with modernization menial, unskilled and monotonous works are transferred to women. The centralized fish-landing centers are busy with large-scale business operation and work 10 to16 hours in a day. Landing centers need to provide basic facilities for increasing the productivity of both male and female fish workers. It is quite surprising to see that landing centers are providing a number of amenities. It could be understood from the workers response, which is given in Table 4.22. Majority of the female workers noted the existence of basic facilities - canteen (92 percent), toilet (96 percent), cleanliness (87.5 percent), waiting room (90 percent), drinking water (83.72 percent), place for cutting fish (62 percent), hygienic maintenance (12 percent), information centre (84 percent), and procurement of information (95.24 percent).

Table No. 4.22

Facilities is Fish Landing Centers

Facilities	Districts									X2
	Dakshina Kannada			Udupi			Total			
	No	Yes	NA	No	Yes	NA	No	Yes	NA	P
Canteen facility	0 (0%)	38 (95.0%)	2 (5.0%)	1 (10.0%)	8 (80.0%)	1 (10.0%)	1 (2.0%)	46 (92.0%)	5 (6.0%)	4.529 p=0.109 ns
Canteen seating arrangement	2 (5.26%)	35 (92.11%)	1 (2.63%)	0 (0%)	8 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	2 (4.35%)	43 (93.48%)	1 (2.17%)	0.676 p=0.715 ns
Toilet	0 (0%)	38 (95.0%)	2 (5.0%)	0 (0%)	10 (100.0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	48 (96.0%)	2 (4.0%)	P=1 ns
Cleanliness and maintance of toilet	5 (13.16%)	33 (86.84%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (90.0%)	1 (10.0%)	5 (10.42%)	42 (87.55%)	1 (2.08%)	5.124 p=0.077 4 ns
Waiting room	3 (7.5%)	35 (87.5%)	2 (5.0%)	0 (0%)	10 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	3 (6.0%)	45 (90.0%)	2 (4.0%)	1.388 p=0.494 ns
Maintenance of waiting room	4 (11.43%)	30 (85.7%)	1 (2.86%)	0 (0%)	10 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	41 (8.89%)	40 (88.89%)	1 (2.22%)	P=0.624 ns
Drinking water	3 (7.5%)	35 (87.5%)	2 (5.0%)	0 (0%)	8 (80.0%)	2 (20.0%)	3 (6.0%)	43 (86.0%)	4 (8.0%)	3.052 p=0.217 ns
Maintenance & supply of water	4 (11.43%)	28 (80.0%)	3 (8.57%)	0 (0%)	8 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	4 (9.30%)	36 (83.72%)	3 (9.98%)	1.911 p=0.384 ns
Fish cutting place	1 (2.5%)	31 (77.5%)	8 (20.0%)	9 (90.0%)	0 (0%)	1 (10.00 %	10 (20.0%)	31 (62.0%)	9 (18.0%)	38.82 p<.001 vhs
Hygiene in fish cutting place	3 (9.68%)	6 (19.35%)	22 (70.97%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (6.0%)	6 (12.0%)	22 (44.06 %)	
Information centre	1 (2.5%)	34 (85.0%)	5 (12.5%)	1 (10.0%)	8 (80.0%)	1 (10.0%)	2 (4.0%)	42 (84.0%)	6 (12.0%)	1.19 p=0.55 ns
Procurement of information	0 (0%)	32 (94.12%)	2 (5.88%)	0 (0%)	8 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	40 (95.24%)	2 (4.76%)	<.001 vhs

The information on the holidays for fishing and fish related activities are announced in the information centre. However, the same facilities are not provided to fish vending women in the centralized fish market. This is mainly because in fish vending sector women workers are more rather than men. In fish landing centre, men are in large numbers than women. A number of gender inequalities of these types could be found in the fisheries sector. Since all are workers engaged in earning their livelihood, facilities should have been provided to them irrespective of their gender. There are rules and regulations governing the amenities in the harbors. According to these rules and regulations harbors should provide proper facilities like appropriate location, water facilities, boat hauling arrangement, dormitories, drainage and sewers, toilets, utility

service.[130] However in reality only in places where more number of male workers are engaged these facilities are found. One of the reason for this disparity of amenities may be of demanding nature of male workers and docile nature of female workers. Women with docile and low educational level have been employed in fish processing industry as casual workers for peeling, grading, packing and cutting. In a scenario of scarce alternative source of income, women consider these works as an opportunity given to them by the modern sector. Other studies also highlighted that in plants situated in many industrial area and export processing zones, young rural women are appointed with a belief that they are tolerant and dedicated with sharp eyes and nimble fingers than men.[131] We shall focus more on the status of women workers in fish processing units.

Nature and Duration of work

The mechanized boats and trawlers have offered work to a large number of male laborers. Similarly processing plants and processing sheds that sprang up in many parts of the coastal belt, attracted a large number of women to this sector. Half of the women workers are engaged in cutting of pink perch, pomfrets, mackerel and peeling of prawns and other half are engaged in packing of squids, ribbon fish, seer fish. In Udupi, some women are employed as lab technicians. It is to be noted that as the cost of production increased in big processing centers, coupled with the fear of trade unionism and new labor laws, they diverted their attention towards higher end part of the processing task. Thus cleaning, peeling, cutting, etc. have become a separate operation, which are outsourced to small units.[132] In this way, there are two types of processing centers - one with ultra modern facilities as core and another with rudimentary facilities as peripheral units. In peripheral units, the job is purely casual whereas in core centers, the job is not casual. Most of the workers in modern processing factory are not from traditional fishing community whereas female workers working in shed processing units are from fishing community. This is mainly due to the mindset of people in coastal Karnataka. This mind set considers the lower end job as inferior in status. Moreover, packing, grading, etc need not require traditional skills whereas the works in shed require traditional skills, which could be handled only by the women from traditional community. Secondly working in a modern processing factory is considered superior to working in peripheral processing units. Modern processing units attracted others into its fold. It offered employment opportunity to thousands of women from the

coastal Kerala who are not from traditional fisher community.[133] Swathi Mitter examined the sub-contracting of job. The study found that with globalization cost reduction became an important aspect of business. Hence, a large section of, poor people are engaged in these sectors.[134] Sub contracting is always gendered as a method of controlling labor cost that avoids the responsibilities of exploitation.[135]

The workers engaged in fish processing units should be ever ready for the work to meet the global needs. Workers need to work in even in the night shifts. One third of the workers say that they have the night shift in their processing unit. In Dakshina Kannada district in one of the processing unit, these workers have shift duty in alternative weeks. Workers from faraway places are provided with hostel facility within the factory site. However, the local workers working in sheds are not given night shifts. Only women from faraway places working in sheds are given night shifts. In Gujarat migrant women workers, working hours consist of two shifts of six hours each. In other words, they need to work for 12 hours per day.[136] Employment during the night is prohibited under Factory Act 1948. the Mines Act 1952 and Plantation Labor Act 1951. However, the state governments are authorized to exempt women employed in fish processing factories from the provisions of law if it is necessary.[137] In the below given Tables details of working hours and remuneration paid to them are given.

Table No. 4.23

Duration of work

Districts	N	Mean	Std Deviation	T
Male				
Dakshina Kannada	16	11.8125	1.93972	4.03500
Udupi	15	8.2667	2.89005	P=.001 vhs
Female				
Dakshina Kannada	16	9.5625	1.26326	1.66300
Udupi	19	8.1579	3.16690	P= 0.106 ns

Table No 4.24

Remuneration per month

Districts	N	Mean	Std Deviation	Z
Male				
Dakshina Kannada	13	5569.2308	1605.91854	3.18700
Udupi	6	3355.5556	1024.83061	P<.001 vhs
Female				
Dakshina Kannada	16	3288.7500	845.00000	1.16100
Udupi	9	3000.0000	.00000	P= 0.246 ns

Male workers are paid extra remuneration for the extra hours they work. However, the same treatment is not available to the female workers. Therefore, the mean wages of male and female workers differ considerably. In Dakshina Kannada district, the mean wages of female workers is Rs 3288.75 per month whereas for male it is Rs 5569.23 per month. In Udupi, females get Rs 3000 per month and males receive a mean salary of Rs 3355.56 per month. Therefore, there is a lot of wage disparity between male and female workers in fish processing units in Dakshina Kannada whereas in Udupi district the wage disparity between male and female worker is marginal. Some studies observed that structural adjustment program created new opportunities in export industries. which are featured with low wages, temporary and part time in nature. Women become easy prey because of their docile nature and culturally accepted wage disparity.[138] Nirmala Banerjee observes that men`s earning at the plant are determined mainly in comparison with women`s wages with the pre- conceived notion that men cannot be treated inferior to women.[139]

This study found that remuneration fixed for the fish workers is different within the industries and within individual units. It is noted that nearly 72.97 percent of the respondents are paid on a weekly basis on piece-rate system, at the rate of Rs 30 to 40 per basket. Nearly 27.03 percent of the respondents are paid with on monthly basis a salary of Rs 3000 to Rs 4000. The women workers working in sheds received their remuneration on piece-rate system. This is based on availability of fish. If there is no fish, they are not paid any remuneration and not even conveyance charges. At the same time, female workers working for core fish processing unit but at the lower end of the job are also not guaranteed with regularity of income. However, the female workers working as packers and technicians are ensured with regularity of income, of course a low salary. Hence, women's low level of education and technical skill relegates them to a vulnerable position. In this way, there is a growing polarization between groups of women themselves.[140]

Fish Processing Industry and Women's Interest

Studies have observed that the globalization process affected different regions, castes and societies in different ways. It has also affected male and female interests differently. In the neo-liberalization regime, women have lost their share of employment opportunities. At the same

time in the lower strata, women's earning is crucial for the maintenance of the family. This study also found that half of the female workers joined the fish processing units to support the family income. Their educational level is not sufficient to face the present demand of job market. Some joined fish processing work (33.47 percent) to provide good education to their children. Saradomani's study on fishing industry in Kerala observed that one of the reasons for which women joined processing industry was to bring up their children.[141] The constitution of India provides equal rights and opportunities to both genders. Moreover, there are specific provisions and labor laws for the protection and welfare of working women in industrial and unorganized sector. All these laws and measures created to safe guard the interest of female workers remained in the books. In real word female workers, face lots of hardship. In this study, also respondents gave a different picture of the facilities available in fish processing units. Workers perception on the availability of amenities such as canteen (75.76 percent), hostel facilities (18.92 percent), provision for food items (32.43 percent), medical benefit (67.57 percent,) waiting room (75.68 percent), recreation room (18.92 percent), education facility for children (0 percent), drinking water (75.68 percent), toilet (91.89 percent) varies.

However, these facilities are available only in core fish processing units and not in peripheral sub contracted units. Free food and refreshments are provided to fish workers inside the processing units. Transportation facilities are provided only to those who work in the night shift. Every alternative week workers have the night shift from evening 5.30 p.m. to morning 2 a.m. These workers are provided with transportation facilities. In fact, hostel facilities are provided only to those fish workers who are from faraway places. Provident fund facilities are also provided to these fish workers. However, in sub-contracted sheds of fish processing centers, there are no basic facilities like drinking water and toilets. The space for work is also limited. Migrant and local women are crowded in small sheds. These women have to sit the whole day for 8 to 10 hours with their sickles and clean heaps of fish unloaded. As there is no toilet, they face embarrassing situation when they go for nature calls. They are not allowed to talk each other during the working hours. The unit of measurement of work is manipulated. Plastic baskets are used to measure the quantity work. They are filled tightly to save the wages and to deny the women their real wages. Until the cutting of fish is completed, these women are not allowed to go home. They are not provided with any aprons and gloves, whereas in core fish processing units, women are provided with aprons and gloves. They have to stand the whole day for eight

and half hours. Disparity in welfare schemes arises mainly because most of the statutes do not cover the workers of subcontracted and informal sector.[142]

It is clear from the above picture that working conditions are pathetic. Majority of the workers are not satisfied with the working condition. In Dakshina Kannada nearly 68.75 percent and in Udupi 57.14 percents of the workers expressed their dissatisfaction on the working condition. Even though special measures to eliminate discrimination between men and women have been introduced, women at workplace come across with many impediments, which are specific to their position as women.[143] More than half of the workers have backach and muscular pain. Some complain that they are loaded with heavy work. Supervisors exercise strict control on the quality of work. which leads to deduction in wages. In the core fish processing unit's women leave jobs due to heavy workload. Supervisors also behave rudely with female workers. Around 18.92 percent of the workers expressed that supervisors behave badly with the workers in the workplace and even go the extent of cutting the wages.[144] Female workers have no problem with their male colleagues. Respondents expressed that there is wage disparity between male and female workers. Nirmala Banerjee's study highlighted that men's higher earnings were assumed to be higher valuation of their tasks rather than greater productivity.[145] In fact, many of the welfare and protective legislation for women workers are not effectively implemented in the processing units. Most of the women workers are not aware of their rights. Only 31.25 percent in Dakshina Kannada and 38.10 percent in Udupi are aware of the Factory's Act. Half of the women workers want to change their occupation, as they are not satisfied with wages, labor welfare programs and administration. Low level of education and lack of knowledge of labor laws are greatly responsible for their conditions. Moreover, the docile nature and lack of interest in forming trade unions to take up women's issue also have become matters of concern in recent years.[146] In Vietnam, with the withdrawal of government support women laborers became more vulnerable. They were exploited and their ability to compete at par with men in the labor market declined.[147]

With the modernization of the sector, women from traditional fish vending sector are transferred to secondary sector. However, with the increase in the production costs coupled with the managerial problems, core fish processing units subcontracted their works to small auxiliary units. These small units are not brought under the strict control of labor legislations and

rules. The situation was worsened with the advent of structural adjustment programs and liberal policies of privatization. Some of these subcontracting units employed only migrant women. Others employed both migrant and local women. Core fish processing units by offering some amenities and regular salary, at least, presented an image of benevolent capitalists. However, the small units exploited the fisherwomen intensively. Fish processing work has been feminized. The women engaged in these units have been denied the benefits of mainstream development. Strict supervision and control, long duration of work, low level of wages and bad working conditions have made the life of fisherwomen miserable.

The focus of fisheries policies and programs is to increase the production through mechanization to meet the export market. The state encouraged the fishermen to shift from traditional fishing to modern sector. The modern is capital- intensive. In order to support capital-intensive fishing the state offered subsidized finance. These facilities have attracted enterprising persons from fishermen community and from other communities. In order to encourage large scale fishing a number of infrastructural facilities such as centralized landing centers, link roads, fishing harbors and market yards are developed. Banks and cooperative banks have liberally financed fish harvesting projects. However, male members pocket benefits of all these interventions. Besides, most of the women are engaged in post harvesting activities. Compared to the emphasis on harvesting, the post harvesting activities have been marginally assisted. Even these marginally assisted programs have been partially absorbed by the fisherwomen. In the next chapter we shall examine the factors that contributed for such lop sided development.

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Factors generating Marginalization

CHAPTER –V

FACTORS GENERATING MARGINALIZATION

In the previous chapter, we have seen the gender dimension of development. A large part of the benefits of the fisheries development programs has been cornered by males. Once again, not all males have gained. Only those males who have control over capital and have modern skill have gained more than others. Fisherwomen being deprived of both capital and modern skill could not gain much from the development interventions. Another factor that also contributed for the marginalization of fisherwomen's interest is the sex-based division of fisheries work. Male members concentrated in harvesting activities and female members in post harvesting works. Focus of the most of the programs is on harvesting. Hence compared to female members, the male members could take more benefits of fisheries development programs. This chapter focuses on the factors that contribute directly or indirectly for the marginalization of fisherwomen. This study considers two factors for intensive examination. They are, one, the family and community specific factors and two, larger context specific factors. Under family and community specific factors, relations within the family and community are examined. These relations produce the structure of inclusion and exclusion. Most of the opportunities created by development interventions are mediated through this structure. Details of the chapter are presented in two parts. Female literacy, decision making and male domination and related other aspects are discussed in the first part. Context specific impact of certain development programs on the gender relations discussed in the second part.

PART – I

Gender is socially constructed relations that produce and reproduce the role of women within the family and outside. Most of the literatures on gender disparity say that female members interests are not considered at par with the male members' interest. This non-importance manifests at various levels and occasions,. In this chapter, we have considered the following factors to understand the existence of gender disparity at family level. They are literacy, birth of girl child, decision on the size of the family, response of male members at the time of female member's illness and male household's attitude in bringing up the children.

The level of literacy is one of the indicators of development in Human Development Index. Its positive association shows the improved socio-economic conditions of the people. It is assumed that attainment of literacy improves peoples productivity and in turn income. The study conducted in Orissa on Marine fisherwomen workers shows that most of the women were literate to negotiate and do better bargains.[1] Data on the literacy levels of fisherwomen of coastal Karnataka are given in Table 5.1. In Thekkumbhagam fishing village in Kerala, 91 percent of the fisherwomen got secondary level of education.[2] In Thoothukkudi district in Tamil Nadu 76 percent of the fisherwomen had their middle school level of education.[3] In Ernakulum district, only 55.36 percent of the fisherwomen were able to read and write.[4] In one of the fishing villages in Vishakapatnam no literate women could be found.[5] In Kaptai reservoir area in Bangladesh 33 percent had their primary education.[6] In some other studies more than 3/4ths of the fisherwomen had only up to primary level education. [7]

Table No 5.1

Educational Statuses of Female households

Districts				
Educational Status	**Uttara Kannada**	**Dakshina Kannada**	**Udupi**	**Total**
Nil	31(30.4%)	42(27.73%)	33(28.72%)	106(28.8%)
Primary	20(19.60%)	85(55.92%)	43(37.72%)	148(40.14)
High School	44(43.2%)	2(1.3%)	23(20.4%)	69(18.8%)
PUC	3(2.9%)	11(7.2%)	5(4.4%)	19(5.2%)
N.A	4(3.9%)	12(7.85%)	10(8.76%)	26(7.06%)
Total	102(100.0%)	152(100.0%)	114(100.0%)	368(100.0%)

X^2=81.967 p<0.001vhs

Christian missionaries, Hindu upper caste and elites of lower caste social associations established many English Medium schools and colleges in coastal Karnataka. These institutions provided modern education to lower caste students.[8] These institutions have brought a lot of change in the educational status and attitude of fisher folk children in coastal Karnataka. The study found that 92.9 percent of the male children of the respondents have primary level education, 52.1 percent high school, 40.8 percent PUC and 20.0 percent college level of education. Similarly female children of respondent's households 93.9 percent have their primary education, 70.1 percent high school, 23.8 percent college level education. In some fishing villages in Mangalore

taluk, inspite of having a Government school, most of the residents send their children to English medium schools of the city.

Not all continue education. Discontinuation is highest in Dakshina Kannada (53.9 percent) compared to Uttara Kannada (37.3 percent) and Udupi districts (22.8 percent).This discontinuation is commonly seen after their Higher Secondary Education. Financial constraints, not interested in continuing education and to support family are some of the reasons for discontinuation. However, reasons of financial difficulties are higher in Dakshina Kannada than in Udupi and Uttara Kannada district. Discontinuations with lack of interest to continue are highest in Uttara Kannada than in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada. In Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts after 1990. commercialization in education has widespread.[9] Donation and capitation fees in these institutions are high. Students from weaker financial background cannot afford to get a seat in these institutions. Hence, most of the aspirants with financial constraints from fisher folk communities have to discontinue their education after their PUC.

Level of literacy has lot of bearing on various issues such as income, absorbing development schemes, membership of cooperatives and finding alternative employment. In the present study, around 12.16 percent of the fisherwomen who have the primary level of education could earn an income between Rs 200 to Rs 300 in a day. However, 15.94 percent of the fisherwomen who have High school level of education could earn more than Rs 300 in a day. But it is also important to note that some illiterate fisherwomen could also earn Rs 300 in a day.

However, the relation between level of literacy and income is clear from the fact that fisherwomen who have pre university education (42.10 percent) could earn Rs. 300 in a day. Moreover, majority of the fisherwomen's earnings is in the brackets of less than Rs 100. The relation between education and income could be read in both ways. On the surface, it appears that education level does not influence the income of the fisherwomen. This conclusion may be true to some extent because the post harvest fisheries activities engaged by them is highly informal and at subsistence level. At the same time, percentage of fisherwomen who earn more than three hundred rupees per day is more. Therefore, we can safely infer that there is some relation between levels of literacy.

Table No. 5.2

Income and Education

Education of females	Income				Total
	<100	100 – 200	200 - 300	>300	
Illiterates	60(56.60%)	29(27.36%)	6(5.66%)	11(10.38%)	106(100%)
Primary	89(60.14%)	28(18.92%)	18(12.16%)	13(8.78%)	148(100%)
High School	49(71.02%)	9(13.04%)	0(0%)	11(15.94%)	69(100%)
PUC	8(42.10%)	3(15.80%)	0(0%)	8(42.10%)	19(100%)
NA	16(61.54%)	2(7.69%)	1(3.85%)	7(26.92%)	26(100%)
Total	222(60.33%)	71(19.29%)	25(6.79%)	50(13.59%)	368(100%)

X^2=40.684 p=-0001hs

Test of the impact of literacy cannot be confined only to the earning, its impact is felt more in other areas especially in absorbing the development programs. It could be understood from the difference between absorption of development programs by the literate illiterate. This study found that more than hundred fisherwomen obtained financial assistance under the 'Matsya Mahila Swalambana yojana'. Under this scheme, fisherwomen are given financial assistance in the form of Revolving Fund. Of them majority (89.47 percent) have above high school level education. Fisherwomen with lower literacy level have lower access to this scheme. Hence, it could be inferred from the evidences that there is direct relation between level of literacy and rate of absorption of development programs. Infact fisherwomen with lower level of education become an easy prey to informal assistance. Other studies also make more or less similar observation that fisherwomen with little or lower literacy level have little or no access to institutional credit.[10]

Table No. 5.3

Educational Status vs Government Schemes –MahilaSwavalambane

	Mahila Swavalambane Availed			
Educational status	**Yes**	**No**	**NA**	**Total**
Illiterates	10(9.43%)	72(67.92%)	24(22.65%)	106(100%)
Primary	48(32.43%)	88(59.46%)	12(8.11%)	148(100%)
High school	62(89.86%)	5(7.25%)	2(2.89%)	69(100%)
PUC	17(89.47%)	0(0%)	2(10.53%)	19(100%)
NA	2(7.69%)	6(23.08%)	18(69.23%)	26(100%)
Total	139(37.78%)	171(46.46%)	58(15.76%)	368(100%)

X^2=206.166 p<.001 vhs

The educational status of the fisherwomen has conclusive influence on they are a member of fishermen co-operative societies. This membership is a passport to avail most of the institutional or formal assistances. Through these channel state passes on several financial, marketing and other related benefits to the needy. Therefore, it is necessary that fisherwomen or others need to be members of these cooperative societies in order to avail the benefits of development programs. This study found that only 18.87 percents of illiterate fisherwomen have become the members of the fishermen cooperative societies. Compared to this negligible figure more literates have become members. In this study nearly 85.51 percent of the fisherwomen who have educational status of High School and 100 percents of the fisherwomen with PUC level of education have become the member of fishermen cooperative societies

Table No 5.4

Educational Status vs Membership in Co-operative Societies

Membership in Co-operative Societies				
Educational status of females	**Yes**	**No**	**NA**	**Total**
Illiterates	20(18.87%)	74(69.81%)	12(11.32%)	106(100%)
Primary	108(72.97%)	30(20.27%)	10(6.76%)	148(100%)
High school	59(85.51%)	10(14.49%)	0(0%)	69(100%)
PUC	19(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	19(100%)
NA	12(45.15%)	8(30.77%)	6(23.08%)	26(100%)
Total	218(59.24%)	122(33.15%)	28(7.61%)	368(100%)

X^2=128.66 p<.001vhs

Development schemes are made available to only cooperative member fisherwomen. Educated fisherwomen can make use of the schemes available to them. Biswas study, expressed that for the successful operation and management of a co-operative society, the member constituting the body should have proper cooperative attitude, for this, the promoters and executive committee have to convince other members in this respect by good practices.[11]

Another very important impact of literacy level is that it empowers the lower strata with modern skills. When they find the traditional occupation is not remunerative, the fisherwomen with alternative skills can always shift to more remunerative jobs. This study also observed that literate children of fisherwomen looking at the hard work and low reward of their parents made up their mind not continue their traditional occupation. The study found that education has a greater

influence on the girl children not to continue the fisheries activities. Almost three fourth (76.8 percent) of the fisherwomen who have educational level of PUC are not in favor of their girl children to be in this occupation. Not only the literate, even illiterate fisherwomen also not expected their kids to continue in this occupation. In Udupi, female household want their children to look for job outside the fisheries sector, due to the perception that modern education is able to secure gainful employment outside the fisheries sector that could command dignity in the society.[12]

Table No 5.5

Education and Continuation of Occupation

Continuation of occupation	Education of Females					Total
	Illiterates	Primary	High School	PUC	NA	
No	84 (79.2%)	133 (89.9%)	53 (76.8%)	15 (78.9%)	17 (65.4%)	302 (82.1%)
Yes	9 (8.5%)	7 (4.7%)	1 (1.4%)	3 (15.8%)	3 (11.5%)	23 (6.3%)
None	13 (12.3%)	8 (5.4%)	15 (21.7%)	1 (5.3%)	6 (23.1%)	43 (11.7%)
Total	106 (100.0%)	148 (100%)	69 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	368 (100.0%)

X^2 = 24.761 p=0.002hs

Housing

The dwelling house, nature and materials used in the construction of the house are indicators of social and living conditions of the fisherwomen. In this study, 94.1 percent in Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada districts have their own houses. In Udupi district 83.3 percent of the respondent have own houses. Fishing villages have clustered housing. Clustered housing enables them to have strong community ties.[13] Only 3.8 percent of the respondent household lives in 'Kaacha houses' and 96.2 percents of the fisherwomen live in 'Pucca houses'. In Karnataka, nearly 85 percent of the fisher folk have pucca house.[14] 93.2 percent of the fisherwomen have electricity connection where in 84.3 percent in Uttara Kannada, 96.1 percent in Dakshina Kannada and 93.2 percent in Udupi district. Through the 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyitikaran Yojana,' 72 percent of households have electricity connection.[15] Nearly 86.7 percents of the sample households in coastal districts of Karnataka have drinking water facilities, wherein 78.4 percent in Uttara Kannada, 86.8 percent Dakshina Kannada and 93.9 percent in Udupi district. Some of the

studies on the distribution of households in coastal districts of Karnataka reveal that the households are highly dependent on well water, which is higher than the state average.[16]

The present study has found that the sanitation facility in Uttara Kannada (41.2 percent) is very poor compared to Dakshina Kannada (96.1 percent) and Udupi District (94.7 percent). Overall, 80.4 percent of the sample fisherwomen in coastal districts have sanitation facilities. In one of the studies, in Uttara Kannada district 58.8 percent of the households do not have a toilet facility.[17] Nearly 49.2 percent of the fisherwomen have cooking gas connection wherein the fisherwomen of Uttara Kannada 14.7 percent, Dakshina Kannada 71.1 percent and in Udupi district 50.9 percent. Use of LPG for cooking reduces the time spent in fetching water and fodder collection, thereby relieves women from drudgery and she can devote her time to other fruitful activities.

Family life

According to the studies conducted earlier. the average marriage age in the under developed and developing countries of the world is much less than that of the developed countries. Various customs, societal norms and traditions about marriage are the factors, which influence the age of marriage. In the present study, the older generation of the sample fisherwomen in the age group 60 and above had their marriage at the age of 10 to 15 years and the younger generation in the age group of 30 to 40 years had their marriage at the age of 20 to 22 years. The study has not found any child marriage among the fisherwomen in recent years. Moreover, the mean age of marriage of the sample fisherwomen in Uttara Kannada district is 19.34, where as in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi district the mean age of marriage is 21.59 and 23.01 respectively. In India, mean age of marriage of women is 21.3 years and for men it is 25 years.[18]

In Indian society, birth of a girl child in the family is not appreciated much due to patriarchal dominance of culture. This tendency has become so severe in recent years especially after 1950 that it has created an alarming biological imbalance in the form of 'missing women'. In the present study, only 1.8 percent of the respondent's male households expressed that it is good to have girl child. Nearly 33.2 percent of the respondent's husbands in three coastal districts are happy to have a girl child. Only 3.3 percent of the fisherwomen' husbands felt unhappy to have a girl child (Table No 5.6)

Table No. 5.6

Reaction on Birth of Female Child

	Districts			
Reactions	**Uttara Kannada**	**DakshinaKannada**	**Udupi**	**Total**
Good	0(0%)	0(%)	2(1.8%)	2(0.5%)
Happy	32(31.4%)s	42(27.6%)s	48(42.1%)	122(33.2%)s
Sad	7(6.9%)	3(2.0%)	2(1.8%)	12(3.3%)
No reaction	60 (58.7%)	86(56.6%)s	41(36.0%)	187(50.8%)
None	3(3.0%)	21(13.8%)s	21(18.3%)	45(12.2%)
Total	102(100%)	152(100.0%)	114(100.0%)	368(100.0%)

X^2=69.79 p<0.001 vhs

In India, sex ratio in 2001 was 933. In Karnataka. it was 965. However. in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada districts it was 1022, 1130 and 971 respectively which is higher than National and State average.[19] Nevertheless, it was 968 female for 1000 males among marine fishermen population in Karnataka.[20] According to Vijaya Khader's study. sex ratio in fisher population in Maritime districts of Karnataka is 956.[21] Amartya Sen examined that a particular feature of gendered inequality could be found in the syndrome of Missing women. Female child forcefully aborted due to prejudice against female child.[22] In Iran and Bangladesh where the hold of Islam and practice of 'purdah' is strong, the only way in which they are able to lighten burden is by having high fertility in general and production of a son in particular.[23]

In every society, men have the major role in deciding the size of the family. R.W Connell examined that the central idea of family is sexuality, or gender relation at large. Whereas the identification of the 'reproduction relation of production' has a relationship between the subjugation of women and economic exploitation in capitalism.[24] In this study, around 25.3 percent of the total fisherwomen agreed that both husband and wife decide the size of the family. However, nearly 50.3 percent of the fisherwomen expressed that husband's decision is a deciding factor in arriving at the size of the family. Only 12.2 percent of the fisherwomen have the right of deciding the size of the family by themselves. In Dakshina Kannada 67.8 percent followed by Udupi district 40.4 percent, where in respondent's husband determines the size of the family. However, in Uttara Kannada district none of the fisherwomen have the choice of deciding the size of her family. In India especially in lower caste, women have lesser power to take the decision on the number of children that she can bear. [25]

Woman as a house maker has to work inside the house as well as outside the house. Hence, it is quiet natural to have upheavals in her health conditions. The study found that majority of the households have to work in the open space as fish vendors and wage earners in fish landing centers. In a fish-processing factory, they have to work in cold and chill. Hence, they frequently encounter with health problems. They also suffer from occupational health hazards like postural problems, back pain and pain in the joints.[26] Nearly, 31.8 percent of the fisherwomen attend the household work by themselves whenever they fall sick. Since most of the families are nuclear families, parents or mother in law are assisting them in household work to the limited extent during respondent's sickness. However, 40.5 percent of the respondents expressed that their children take care of household work whenever they are sick and not able to attend their double duty. However, in Udupi district nearly 30.7 percent of the respondent's husband looks after the household work whenever their wives fall sick. Even though a fisherwoman is the breadwinner of the family, she herself has to go to hospital to take treatment.

In Dakshina Kannada 61.8 percent and in Uttara Kannada 60.8 percent fisherwomen themselves have to go for treatment, whereas in Udupi district nearly 37.7 percent of respondent's husband accompany their wives to the hospital for the treatment. Apart from giving due attention to her income generating activities like fish vending, and wage earning, she has to manage her health conditions along with household chores. Generally, women carry the main responsibility of caring children. The male counterparts consider this task as secondary. Apart from this, poor women are perpetually occupied in traditional occupations like fish vending and processing. Her dual role as reproduction and production makes it imperative to take care of the children whenever they fall sick. Nearly 57.1 percent of the fisherwomen themselves take their children to hospital for the treatment whenever they fall sick. Only in few cases respondent's husbands taking up this responsibility. Once again, only in few cases both husband and wife take their child together to hospital for treatment. However, in Udupi district 33.3 percent of the respondent's husbands have been taking their children to hospital.

Generally, women are considered to be in the private space. Society has imposed restriction on their mobility. In the study 60.9 percent of the fisherwomen said that their husband do not discriminate between boy and girl children. The discrimination percentage is higher in Dakshina Kannada district to the extent 42.8 percent whereas in Uttara Kannada 1.0 percent and Udupi

district 7.9 percent. According to Amartya Sen, there are meticulous inequalities in the freedom that men and women exercise in various societies may be in the area of care, education received or in the freedom that members of the family allowed to operate.[27] Hence, in Dakshina Kannada district, in the name of over protectiveness, disparity could be seen in exercising freedom. Within the family socializing process is different between male and female children. In number of cases such as giving higher education, using costly gadgets or to meet the pocket money etc, family may discriminate between genders. This study has examined the attitude of the respondent's male household on issues such as giving higher education, buying costly items and giving pocket money to female members.

Table No 5.7

Attitude of Male households Towards Girl and Boy Children

Attitude	Districts											
	Uttara Kannada			Dakshina Kannada			Udupi			Total		
	Equal	Unequal	None	Equal	Unequal	None	Equal	Unequal	None	Equal	Unequal	None
While Admitting For higher education	5 (4.9%)	97 (95.1%)	0 (0%)	62 (40.8%)	62 (40.8%)	28 (18.4%)	41 (36.0%)	59 (51.8%)	4 (12.3%)	108 (29.3%)	218 (59.2%)	42 (11.4%)
While purchasing Costly Items pocket money	3 (2.9%)	99(97.1%)	0 (0%)	60 (39.5%)	64 (42.1%)	28 (18.4%	40 (35.1%)	60 (52.6%)	14 (12.3%)	103 (28.0%)	223 (60.6%)	42 (11.4%)
For getting up early in the morning	33 (2.9%)	99 (97.1%)	0 (0%)	58 (38.4%)	64 (42.4%)s	30 (19.2%)	36 (31.6%)	63 (55.3%)	15 (13.2%)	97 (26.4%)	226 (61.6%)	45 (12.0%)
For small conflict between girl and boy child support	4 (3.9%)	3 (3.0%	95 (93.1%)	8 (5.2%)	84 (55.2%)	60 (39.5%)	37 (32.5%)	13 (11.4%)	64 (56.1%)	49 (13.3%)	90 (27.2%)	219 (59.5%)

X^2=79.46 p<0.001 vhs b. X^2=82.485 p<0.001 vhs c. X^2=81.82 p<0.001 vhs d. X^2=151.991 p<0.001 vhs

Husbands have biased views on giving higher education to girls, buying costly items and giving pocket money. Even on small thing like getting up early in the morning and small conflicts husband is biased against girl child and support male child. This bias is extreme in Uttara Kannada. There is a belief in Uttara Kannada district among the 'Hari Kantha' Fishermen Community that one should not sleep for a long time after sunrise. 'Suryadeva' may not like it and hence it creates bad luck to him/her.[28] During the field work in fishing villages of Karwar taluk, 'Rangolis' were drawn in front of every house of fishermen community as a cultural aspect of Hindu society. The unmarried young girls of the house mainly undertake this task and they enjoy the pleasure in doing so. The elders in the house consider this as a matter of training for girls for her future life.

In many societies, women and girls are not allowed to converse with other than family members. These practices make them to believe that they are basically weak and hence are in need of continuous protection. In the process, girls develop cultured helplessness, which is finally destined to unvoiced deprivation.[29] Except in Dakshina Kannada district (40.8 percent), in Uttara Kannada and Udupi district, more than 50 percent of the respondent's male households are not in favor of sending their girl children for higher education. In fishermen community, only a few boys are highly educated and employed in service sector. The opportunity for higher education is deprived to young women than men who are considered as special. [30] Apart from this, the educated girls are not ready to marry a boy who does fishing occupation. Respondent's male households in all the 3 districts, Uttara Kannada (97.1 percent), Dakshina Kannada (42.1 percent) and Udupi district (52.6 percent) are in favor of providing costly items and pocket money to their male children. Amartya Sen has considered this kind of inequality as 'Household Inequality'. That consequently leads to derivative inequalities in employment and recognition outside the world.[31]

Men's Role

There is a stigmatized stand in the society that women are supposed to perform cooking, sweeping, washing clothes, fetching water, caring the young ones and older people, etc. But in reality when a female household goes for earning income to support maintenance of the family she will be put in triple duty namely earning income, household work and social responsibility of looking after children's schooling and caring of elders and young ones. In this study, around 41 percent of the respondent's male households never help them in cooking, sweeping, getting

provisions, taking care of sick persons or maintenance of health. Only 1.1 to 4.9 percent of the respondent's male households always help them in household chores and caring labor. Nearly 44 percent to 59.8 percent of the respondent's male household helps the fisherwomen in the domestic work, taking after of sickly person and children in their routine work. Nearly 5.2 percent to 13.1 percents of the respondent's male household support the fisherwomen in household and caring labor of their dependents only on special occasions. The majority of women believe that it is their domain to do the household work whether they work outside or inside the house as a member of production activities.[32] However, the imbalanced distribution of domestic work, childcare and care of the elderly is an index for gender inequality. It is a key of hurdle to the gender egalitarianism.[33] The study conducted on the role of fisherwomen in European Union, women with children felt that apart from external pressure. the balance between work and child rearing responsibilities prevented their free entry to the fisheries sector.[34] The study conducted in Bangladesh reveals that women in the society are seen as subsidiary to that of men. Women's principal concern should be with the household. reproduction. childcare and family management.[35]

Table No 5.8

Male households Help to Fisherwomen in Coastal Karnataka

Nature of help	Always	Sometimes	Never	Only on special occasion
1.Cooking	18(4.9%)	181(49.2%)	149(40.5%)	20(5.4%)
2.Sweeping Moping	11(3.0%)	202(54.9%)	136(37.0%)	19(5.2%)
3.Cleaning Vessels	10(2.7%)	205(55.7%)	133(36.1%)	20(5.4%)
4.Washing Clothes	10(2.7%)	179(48.6%)	151(41.1%)	28(7.6%)
5.Watering plants	4(1.1%)	193(52.3%)	127(34.6%)	44(12.0%)
6.Getting provisions& food items	11(3.0%)	177(48.1%)	140(38.0%)	40(10.9%)
7.Caring labors	9(2.4%)	175(47.6%)	149(40.5%)	35(9.5%)
8 Taking care of sickly people	7(1.9%)	163(44.3%)	150(40.8%)	48(13.1%)
9 Leaving children to school	5(1.3%)	191(52.0%)	150(40.9%)	22(5.8%)
10 Taking children for injections	8(2.2%)	220(59.8%)	110(29.9%)	30(8.1%)

The gender stereotyping behavior is strongly seen in Udupi district rather than in Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada district. Works like cleaning the vessels, washing clothes etc are considered as menial work and it is assumed that only women should do such works. Hence, the canon of monosexual hegemony constantly assigns certain kinds of works to female sex. In this way, supremacy of male and subordination of female sex at home is achieved.[36] The gender blind

belief evolved in the classical and neo-classical economist that men and women never could be substituted for one another ruled the economic world.[37] Even though women contributes immensely to the production system but their role in economic development is usually underestimated .[38]

Woman's active participation in economic activities may or may not give her an active role in decision-making. The sharing of intra household activities also influence on the decision making process of the households. The power relations in the households' influences gender equality and when there is gender equality decision-making process in the households between men and women become more egalitarian. In the below given Table data on the gender participation in decision-making are given.

Table No 5.9

Participation and Decision Making in Household Activities by the Fisherwomen in Coastal Karnataka

Nature of decision making	N.A	Myself	Husband	Both
1.Buying clothes & dress for Children	11(3.0%)	162(44.0%)	49(13.3%)	146(39.7%)
2.Selection of school for children's education	10(2.7%)	182(49.5%)	53(14.4%)	123(33.4%)
3.Purchasing valuable assets	8(2.2%)	181(49.18%)	54(14.65%)	125(33.97%)
4.For savings& investment	2(0.5%)	140(38.0%)	33(9.0%)	193(52.4%)
5.Borrowing of loans	4(1.1%)	127(34.5%)	32(8.7%)	205(55.7%)
6.Proposal of children's Marriage	25(6.7%)	201(54.5%)	36(9.8%)	106(28.09%)
7.Casting of votes to political	7(1.9%)	114(31.0%)	29(7.9%)	218(59.2%)
8.Celebration of birthday/Pooja	11(2.9%)	191(51.90%)	40(10.86%)	126(34.24%)
9.To become member of trade union	77(20.3%)	120(32.9%)	33(9.0%)	138(37.8%)
10.To become member of any cultural and social association	22(6.0%)	120(32.6%)	32(8.7%)	194(52.7%)
11.To attend or not to attend in special programs	21(5.7%)	114(31.0%)	27(7.3%)	206(56.0%)
12.To participate in associations meeting	27(7.3%)	110(29.9%)	29(7.9%)	202(54.9%)
13.To decide to participate in discussion of the meeting in association	29(8.0%)	104(28.06%)	30(8.24%)	205(55.7%)

In the area of buying clothes to children (44 percent) and selection of schools (49.5 percent) fisherwomen themselves, take decisions. While purchasing valuable assets (49.18 percent), proposal of children's marriage (54.51 percent) and celebration of pooja, birthday and function at home (51.9 percent) also they participate in decision making. The studies conducted in Hara and Sultanpur fishing communities in West Bengal, almost all-important decisions are taken exclusively by male.[39] In some studies, conducted in Uttara Pradesh the majority of women

continued to be excluded from decision making even on the most important aspects of life. Nearly 1/3 rd of women do not have the freedom to take decision on cooking.[40] On issues like savings and investment (52.4 percent), borrowing of loan (55.7 percent) casting of votes in the election (59.2 percent), decision to become a member of union (37.8 percent), attending, participation and discussion in cultural associations meeting (more than 55.7 percent) fisherwomen take decision along with male households. It shows that first, the consultation and discussions with the male members takes place and then decision is arrived at.

However, on issues related to private space fisherwomen have a major share in decision-making. On issues related with the social institutions or public space, the consultation with their male households is more. Private space is considered as her domain. Therefore, some decisions are taken independently. In the public space. outsiders are involved. Here a kind of apprehension prevails. Decisions are taken after consulting the male members. In Marianad in Kerala, men were always consulted to make the final decision.[41] The cultural norms and traditions restrict women from participating in decision-making at the village and community level. Because men assume that public space is as their domain. It is the point of contact between the household and outside community.[42] Doing a number of poojas, celebration of birthday in grand scale are considered as status symbol. Many fisherwomen have upper hand in deciding these issues. Many a time economic growth denies women certain freedoms. When there is upward, mobility restrictions on the life style of women are more and they are done as a mark of social status.[43]

In Uttara Kannada district one third of fisherwomen, they take the decisions, but half of fisherwomen have involved their male households to take the decisions. A small segment don not have any say in decision making which shows the dominant role of male households in private as well as in public space. Moreover, the fisherwomen alone taking the decision are much lesser than the involvement of both. In Dakshina Kannada in deciding issues like proposal of children's marriage (52.6 percent), celebration of pooja (49.3 percent) and member of trade union (41.7 percent) respondent's role is substantial. However, in deciding other ten variables both involve. At the same time husband, alone taking the decision is more in Udupi compared to Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada. In Udupi, district respondent's decision-making in her own level is higher than in Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada. In Uttara Kannada district, respondent's husband alone taking the decision is much lesser than in Dakshina Kannda and Udupi district.

Actually, in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts, matrilineal pattern of inheritance is followed and women used to exercise control on the resources. However, the study reveals a different situation. The study conducted by Bhatta and Rao in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi district reveals that the male played a major role in decision-making.[44] However, another study conducted in Mangalore taluk on fisherwomen found that women of non-mechanized households have a better position in decision-making compared to mechanized households.[45] Even borrowing of loans, savings and investment in all the three coastal districts, the respondent's self-decision is less and she has to seek the decision of male households. Some other studies fund a direct relation between women's poverty and absence of access to economic resources and minimal participation in the decision making process.[46] In Bangladesh, access to Micro-credit was made available to a large number of women but the deciding the utilization of such credit remains with men.[47] In Srilankan fishing families women play a major role in deciding many things related to them. However, with regard to investment or reinvestment in the fishing industry male members dominate the decision-making.[48] However, in Phnompenh in Cambodia, economic independence of women was restricted by the social definition of womanhood and hence increased economic independence is not a panacea for all women.[49]

In all three coastal districts, respondent's 'Self-decision' on issues such as participation in association, meeting and discussion is less compared to decision by 'both'. Because women, many a time lack self-confidence when it relates to the involvement of third party. This is clearly reflected in the study of fisherwomen of Sunderban who believe that their husbands are the strong base of their community.[50] Leadership in political and economic spheres is in the hands of men, thus decision-making ultimately remains with men.[51] Sometimes women lack self-confidence and social status to participate directly in community organization, or they avoid social interaction and become voiceless.[52] The study found that even though the respondent take the decision, but the veto power is needed from men for the execution of that decision.

In coastal Karnataka, due to the advent of technology and capitalism, this occupation is technologically modernized. Moreover, the caste system in India confines fishing to certain social groups. Modern education and caste based society has created a certain kind of social stigma towards this occupation. Apart from this male from fishing community are not involved in post harvest activities like vending, processing or even loading and unloading of fish. The study tried

understand the attitude and perception of kith and kins of fisherwomen towards this occupation. Around 28.26 percent of respondent have expressed that their male households are satisfied with wife's occupation and 10.32 percent of the fisherwomen felt that their male households are not happy with wife's occupation and 14.4 percent of the fisherwomen, male households are supporting them to carry out the occupation. Usually social taboos against working women are a constraint in getting work because many women and their male household avoid admitting women's work.[53] While considering the children's attitude and perception only 10.3 percent of the respondent's children are satisfied and 19.3 percent of the fisherwomen' children are dissatisfied with their mother's employment in fisheries. One of the fisherwomen in Uppor fishing village expressed that her children do not even come near the equipments (basket, icebox etc).

As the introduction of mechanization had given scope for heterogeneity in the fishing community in Coastal Karnataka, wives of mechanized boat owners rarely go for post harvest fisheries activities. In the mechanized boats crews and in the traditional boats wives of boat owner are engaged in post harvest fisheries activities. Hence. the perception and attitudes of these women also differ. Women themselves do not appreciate their work. It is not by choice but because of economic compulsions, they are doing this work.[54] In Uttara Kannada, dissatisfaction with fisherwomen's work among the family members is the minimum. Whereas in Dakshina Kannada district 17.1 percent respondent's male household and 39.6 percent of fisherwomen' children are dissatisfied with their female members occupation. In Udupi district 38.6 percent of the fisherwomen expressed that their male household are satisfied with their occupation where as 15.8 percent of the respondent's children are satisfied with their mother's occupation and they are proud and supportive.

The growing urbanization and changes in the life style in the last two decades has created a strong inclination towards Sanskritisation. It had given rise to 'Brahmakalasa, Astamangala, Hoama' etc, in undivided Dakshina Kannada district.[55] Sanskritisation has become not only an attempt to claim higher status but also a demonstration of the new position of a lower caste household.[56] However, after modernization of fisheries sector, there is a lesser degree of social barrier to enter to this occupation from other communities as mechanized boat owners in coastal Karnataka. In some studies, also social barriers do not exist in centralized fishing. Consequently, there have been a number of players in the centralized sector that not belonged to the traditional

fishing communities of the region.[57] Attitude and perceptions like satisfaction, dissatisfaction, supportive etc, depends on the intensity of capital operating in different layers of fisheries occupation. For women in fisheries it is more than capital, it is more of a social taboo in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi district. However, in less capital-intensive Uttara Kannada, women are relegated to inferior status. Similarly, in Bangladesh, the social norms and customs lead to gender inequality and women's position in all areas is inferior to men.[58]

Usually women from the lower strata always work for wages and contribute substantially for maintenance of family. In majority of the cases, they are engaged in traditional occupation. In the post harvest fisheries occupation fisherwomen work to meet their financial needs. Fisherwomen's business and earnings are at subsistence level. In case of emergency in order to mobilize finance, she has to depend on members inside her family first. This study attempted to understand her family members care for her financial needs. Around 48.5 percent respondents's male households have not cared for her financial difficulties. Nearly 17.3 percent of male households supported the fisherwomen and 12.5 percent show sympathy with her difficulties but could not do anything. About one third of the children have not bothered about their mother's financial problem, 19.6 percent have extended their support, 9.8 percent have shown their sympathy and 15.8 percent are show anxiety at their mother's financial problem. In fact, fisherwomen spend majority of their income and time towards their family and it is noted that fisherwomen have social constraints in arranging the financial assistance within the family. Women are the victims of gender bias, husbands, larger market forces and capitalist culture.[59] They are placed at the mercy of manipulative influences of a consumerist culture. These things increase tension in the family. [60] Hence, the emancipation of women requires the attitudinal change of the husband and other family members. The uneven distribution of the benefits of globalization leads to economic gap, feminization of poverty and increased gender inequalities. [61]

In Uttara Kannada district, nearly 72.3 percent of respondent's male households do not bother to solve the financial problems of their wives. Even children also, to the extent of 40.2 percent do not take care of their mother's financial problem. In Udupi district, 59.3 percent male members do not care. Compared to Uttara Kannada and Udupi, male members are more responsive in Dakshina Kannada. Female's financial problem in many cases is least heeded mainly because

women enter the labor market after men in order to meet the subsistence level of income. Hence, her personal contribution is merged with the family income and becomes invisible.[62]

Income Sharing

In most of the lower strata and lower income families both male and female work outside. In the present study, the majority of the respondent's male households have traditional boats in Uttara Kannada and Udupi district, an attempt is made to understand the pattern of income sharing. Nearly 59.3 percent of the respondent's male households give their earnings for the family maintenance, and 19.8 percents spend their income for themselves. A small fraction of the fishermen (6.0 percent) have no income from their spouse due to old age. In Bugtong Bato Aklan fishing communities in central Philippines, most of the fish traders were old women whose husbands were not able to fish or whose income from fishing cannot meet their daily needs.[63] In Uttara Kannada district 73.5 percent of the fisherwomen' male members, spend their income on their family, whereas in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi district it is 50.7 percent and 57.9 percent respectively. In Dakshina Kannada district, nearly 33.6 percent of the respondent's male members spend their income for themselves. Hence, the economic contribution from the male counterpart is less in Dakshina Kannada district compared to Udupi and Uttara Kannada district. Muktha Shet's study conducted in Mangalore taluk on the non-mechanized households found that the female workers contribution is higher than that of the male workers.[64] The intensified market mechanism due to mechanization of fishing relegated the traditional fishing as inferior and incompatible with mechanized boats. The owners of the traditional boats have become crews and workers in mechanized boats. Hence, the male members find it difficult to share their incomes for their family maintenance. Moreover, during the off-season there is no employment.[65] Male members pattern of sharing of income depends on the power relations within the household. However, when a female holds work outside and earns some income, there is a notion among the male members that there is no need to give his share of earning to the female member, as she is economically self-sufficient.

Fisherwomen engage in post-harvest fisheries activity mainly out of economic necessities. They may be able to earn their income by fish vending or as wage earners in landing centers or in processing industry. Below given Table shows that nearly 79.9 percent of the fisherwomen spend their income entirely on the family maintenance, 5.2 percent of the fisherwomen spend their earning for her and 7.6 percent for children.

Table No. 5.10

Stakeholders of Fisherwomen Income

	Districts			
Stakeholders	**Uttara Kannada**	**Dakshina Kannada**	**Udupi**	**Total**
NA	0(0%)	0(0%)	13(11.4%)	13(3.5%)
Family	101(99.0%)	133(87.5%)	60(52.7%)	294(79.9%)
Husband	1(1.0%)	6(3.9%)	7(6.1%)	14(3.8%)
Myself	0(0%)	7(4.7%)	12(10.5%)	19(5.2%)
Children	0(0%)	6(3.9%)	22(19.3%)	28(7.6%)
Total	102(100.0%)	152(100.0%)	114(100.0%)	368(100.0%)

X^2=91.744 p<0.001 vhs

Many studies have shown that women spend their earnings on family needs. Hence, women are not supplementing but major contributors to the family income.[66] In Cambodia. Indonesia and Malaysia women play primary role in fish processing and marketing, which generate income for family maintenance.[67] Working wives in Philippines coastal fisheries need to uplift the family's standard of living.[68] In Africa, women play important role in the post-harvest fisheries activities by supplementing family income.[69] In Malawi, women are engaged in fish trading either to support their families or for self.[70] In Lake Victoria, women are seen as a source of labor for hauling of beach seines. Men intend to marry them as many wives have secured and reliable work.[71] In this study in Uttara Kannada district 99.0 percent, in Dakshina Kannada 87.5 percent and in Udupi district 52.6 percent of the fiseherwomen revealed that their earnings are meant for family maintenance. In Udupi district 19.3 percent of the fisherwomen, spend on their children. When men's income from fishing becomes insufficient, women's participation in gainful employment to meet family maintenance becomes inevitable.[72] Hence, women's employment and income play a primary role in fishing families in coastal Karnataka.

PART – II

Males exercise atrocities and anger to get the things done through their female members. In the lower strata and lower income families atrocity is more. Even though the women do not consider it as a domestic violence, still they feel it as a kind of domination over them. Nearly 56.7 percent of the fisherwomen felt that there is no serious domination whereas 41.7 percent of the fisherwomen felt that there is a serious domination of men. They found that they were made to

oblige to do many things. In Dakshina Kannada district, the study revealed that 56.6 percent of the fisherwomen experienced control and domination exercised on them by their male counterparts.

In Dakshina Kannada, rules and regulations of the caste are followed strictly. In all the fishing villages of Coastal Karnataka, there are caste associations of fisher folk. However, in Dakshina Kannada district, these associations are more active. These caste associations are called as 'Grama Sabah' or 'Grama Kootas'. Female are not eligible to be the members of these associations. As we move to Northern part of Udupi district and further to Uttara Kannada district the activities of caste associations are very negligible. The internal and inter social system of fisher community is closed and unique and is different from other communities. The community intention is to protect the unity and strength at all levels. British and Portuguese praised this kind of community administration in the olden days.[73] In Kasaragod district women's formal membership is nil in the governing and decision making bodies of the various community based organization and are completely male-dominated.[74] Even though fisher community in Dakshina Kannada follows the matrilineal system of inheritance. the patriarchal social system is followed in the caste and informal village administration. Denial of membership leads to the imbalance of power distribution between men and women. Hence, women are relegated to a position of a social serf.[75]

The Hindu Succession Act 1956 provided women with inheritance and equal share of their husband's property.[76] In this study, nearly 85.9 percent of the fisherwomen are aware of female's equal right in their husband's property and inheritance right in their parent's property. Only 14.1 percent were not aware of this fact. Fisher's community in South Kanara and Udupi district follows the matrilineal system of inheritance. Women are complete member of their matrilineal group and cannot be disassociated from the natal group after marriage. Hence, for the fisherwomen of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi district, it is not a new factor of development. In Kerala and West coast of Karnataka, since there is matriarchal family system, women have traditionally enjoyed the property rights.[77] Even if they have the awareness of property rights, there is no land to have the share. Even the implementation of land reform measures has not benefitted the fisher's community in any forms, as they were not the tenants.[78]

Numerous structural changes in the society have taken place after the advent of modernization. Mechanization of fisheries sector has brought changes in respect of observing the rituals, customs, language, lifestyle etc. In this study below given Table shows that around 21.5 percent of the fisherwomen are more responsive towards giving the dowry, observing too many rituals, pooja, deviation from mother tongue and life style.

Table No 5.11

Perception on Level of Social Status According to Fisherwomen in Coastal Karnataka

Nature of status	NA.	More	Normal	Less
Giving Dowry	65(17.7%)	79(21.5%)	83(22.6%)	141(38.6%)
Observing many poojas at home	59(16.0%)	83(22.6%)	67(18.2%)	159(43.2%)
Observing too many marriages rituals and customs	104(28.3%)	62(16.8%)	56(15.2%)	146(39.7%)
Attending many Bhajana Programmes	89(24.2%)	101(27.4%)	52(14.1%)	126(34.2%)
Conducting marriage at luxurious hall	124(33.7%)	78(21.2%)	58(15.8%)	108(29.3%)
Admission of children in reputed English medium schools	93(25.3%)	92(25.0%)	59(16.0%)	124(33.7%)
Becoming vegetarian	198(53.8%)	67(18.2%)	58(15.8%)	45(12.2%)
Talking in the language other than mother tongue	189(51.4%)	105(28.5%)	36(9.8%)	38(10.3%)

Nearly, 30.16 percent of the fisherwomen are less responsive towards social changes. However, 15.88 percent of the fisherwomen stated that it is quite normal to live with accepted changes in the society. One of the adverse effects of mechanized fishing in particular is the emergence of the concept of dowry, which was not in practice in the pre-mechanized period.[79]. In Marianad in Kerala, fisherwomen use all her skills and see her daughters get married with good dowry.[80] Societal changes like giving more dowry, sending children to English medium school, observing too many rituals and poojas have become the symbol of status in the society.

In Uttara Kannada district, nearly 38.25 percent of the fisherwomen are less responsive to these societal changes. Harikantra and Ambiga fisher communities do not consume non-vegetarian items on Monday and Saturday. Konkani Karvi and Gabit fisher communities, apart from these two days, if they visit prominent 'Shakthi deity' temples like Kollur, Horanadu etc, they do not

consume non-vegetarian items on Tuesday and Friday also. However in Harikanthra fisher community there is a belief that Saturday is meant for 'Tirupathi Thimmappa's day and Monday is considered as 'Manjunatheshwara' day.[81] Similarly 32.2 percent of the fisherwomen in Dakshina Kannada and 15.8 percent in Udupi district consider the vegetarian food system as social status.

In Dakshina Kannada on Friday and Saturday the fishermen community (Mogaveera) do not eat non-vegetarian because Friday is observed as 'Mariamma's day and Saturday as 'Anjaneya Swamy's day. In almost all the fishing village of Dakshina Kannada district there is a Gymnasium in the name of 'Hanuman' as well as an existence of 'Shesha Shayana' Bhajana Mandir; that observes the 'Ekkha Bhajana' during 'Ekadashi'. Apart from this. fishermen community's deities such as Kula Mahastriamma (Bennekudru), Mahishasuramardini (Bagaavadi) and Mahalaxmi (Uchila) asks fishermen observe Friday as auspicious day and do not consume liquor and non-vegetarian food. Hence, the study observed Brahaminical influence on the fishermen community. Besides. there is slow and steady entry of dowry system into the fisher folk community. Dowry system was not entertained in Mogaveera fishing community.[82] In Dakshina Kannada district. 32.9 percent of the fisherwomen stated that giving dowry is a status symbol. Around 30.3 percent said that dowry system is less in their community and 23.0 percent agreed the prevalence of dowry system. In fishing community of Andhra Pradesh during marriage around Rs 40,000 to 50,000 are spent but no dowry system is in practice.[83] However, in Udupi district 41.2 percent of the fisherwomen said that there is less prevalence of dowry.

In matters of education, 47.4 percent of the fisherwomen are in favor of the English Medium School. A fisheries school in coastal area, which was established during Madras Presidency, has been upgraded to High School with English as medium of instruction. In Bengre fishing village, Kannada medium Fisheries School (Now under DKZP) is facing the difficulty in getting sufficient number of students. In Nadipatna (Padubidri) fishing village, fishery school has changed its medium of instruction from Kannada to English. However, the favor towards Medium of Instruction in English is not merely confined to fishers'community. In Dakshina Kannada, district entrepreneurs of education have commercialized education right from pre-school education to professional course.[84] Hence, to maintain the status in educational level, one has to opt for English medium schools. In Dakshina Kannada, more fisherwomen (50 percent) wish their

children to communicate in English or Kannada other than in Tulu. Technological modernization affected the native language and reduced mother tongue to an inferior status.

Occupational Preference

Younger generation in other communities is not interested to continue their community's traditional occupations. With the modernization, lifestyles are changing. Younger people wish to come out of the traditional sector and settle in modern. Moreover, Coastal Karnataka in recent years have been experiencing industrial growth. Young with higher education has plenty of employment opportunities in non-fishing sectors.[85] Fishing is a traditional occupation. In this study, an attempt is made to understand younger generations' willingness to continue traditional occupation. The result is not surprising, more or less 74.5 percent of the fisherwomen do not want their children to be in this occupation. In Dakshina Kannada (80.3 percent) Udupi (75.4 percent) and Uttara Kannada, district (64.7 percent) fisherwomen want their kids to follow non-fishing occupation. The children usually with secondary and High school education are involved in fishing occupation. Another study conducted in Udupi taluk found that female members wanted their children to seek job outside fisheries sector.[86] Sometimes parents advice their children not to enter this occupation because in the modern society dignity could be gained through capital.[87] There are some occupation, which are treated as inferior according to conventional belief and considered as socially backward. People with more education, different occupation and income are given more respect within the community. In this way modern education, urban residence and salaried employment have created a new division and social distance. However, traditional society always looks at fishing occupation as inferior.[88]

Women from lower strata have worked for wages to maintenance their family. In many cases low-level education, limited resources, severity of market economy have accumulated the difficulties of families. In some cases, development in fisheries has created poverty in some households. In the early phase of mechanization a group of 'absentee' fishermen were dominating. Fishermen were working as crews in mechanized boats as temporary employees with no certainty of income. In this study nearly 71.7 percent of the fisherwomen said that irregular income of their male members forced them to take up this occupation as a coping mechanism against the poverty. However, there are cases (26.3 percent) where fisherwomen themselves willingly entered this

occupation. In Uttara Kannada 97.1 percent, in Dakshina Kannada 66.4 percent and in Udupi 56.1 percent of the fisherwomen said because of the economic compulsion they came to post harvesting activities. In Udupi, majority of the fisherwomen opted themselves to this occupation. In the second chapter, it has been noted that in all the three coastal districts of Karnataka there is a steady increase in the number of fisherwomen in the post-harvest fisheries livelihood. In Moaya fisher community, in the past, fishing was the main occupation.[89] In Nuvvalarevu fishing village in Andhra Pradesh, once the fish reaches the shore, the women take the fish for selling because their male household temporarily migrate to Goa, West Bengal and Orissa as fish workers.[90] That shows the circumstances made the women to enter to this occupation. Moreover, when a community as a whole is poor and downtrodden, the women folk in the community have to endure the most of its severity because poverty has gender bias.[91]

Post-harvest fisheries involve number activities such as competition in buying, bargaining at the time of auction, buying quality fish and preserving the freshness of fish till it reaches to final consumers. Moreover, fluctuations in the price, repayment of loan, competition in the market place make the post harvesting activities more risky. In addition to these problems, social taboo attached to the occupation lowers the esteem of those engaged in it. Within this larger context, fisherwomen expressed their perception about their occupation.

Table No. 5.12

Opinion about Their Occupation

	Districts			
Opinion	**Uttara Kannada**	**Dakshina Kannada**	**Udupi**	**Total**
NA	23(22.5%)	32(21.1%)	18(15.8%)	73(19.8%)
Good	11(10.8%)	4(2.6%)	34(29.8%)	49(13.3%)
Satisfactory	0(0%)	74(48.7%)	31(27.2%)	105(28.5%)
Difficult	68(66.7%)	42(27.6%)	31(27.2%)	141(38.3%)
Total	102(100%)	152(100.0%)	114(100.0%)	368(100.0%)

X^2=118.70 p<0.001 vhs

More than one third of the fisherwomen expressed that the task is difficult, whereas 28.5 percent expressed they are satisfied with their occupation and nearly 13.3 percent stated that they feel good in doing this occupation. In Uttara Kannada district, nearly 66.7 percent of the fisherwomen have expressed that this occupation involves difficulties. Fisherwomen find it difficult to acquire their share in fish trade due to mechanization. Moreover, it has given scope for the bulk buyers and emergence of urban male vendors from other communities.[92] The nature of the product handled by women fish vendors causes certain stigma that fishermen themselves do not generally face. In the process of fish vending they have to interact with the public and law. They are often compelled to deal with ingrained chauvinism and problems of various kinds.[93] In Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts 27.6 percent and 27.2 percent respectively expressed that their task is difficult. In Uttara Kannada district there is no diversification of occupation like loading and unloading in landing centre. In Dakshina Kannada and Udupi, some fisherwomen engaged as wage earners. Fisheries sector is more developed in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi. Here fisheries industry requires more women to perform unskilled work, which is considered as more 'Gendered'.

Intrinsic Value

The development processes need to increase the capabilities of people. Capabilities could be increased either by investing in economic infrastructures or in social infrastructures. Infrastructures such as good road approach to fishing villages, landing centers, transportation facilities, electricity, drinking water, renovation and maintenance of landing centre, are considered as instrumental value to mitigate the adverse affects of market mechanism. At the same time there are some intrinsic values attached to a person's livelihood, which he/she considers it as important but not necessary that others should value or respect it. It is the caste membership, which determines occupation, among the lower caste people.[94] Hence the study attempted to identity the intrinsic value gained by the fisherwomen.

Table No. 5.13

Intangible Assets of Fisherwomen

Districts												
Intangible assets	**Uttara Kannada**			**Dakshina Kannada**			**Udupi**			**Total**		
	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	NA
Gained self respect	30 (29.4%)	23 (22.5%	49 (48.0%)	111 (73.0%)	36 (23.7%)	5 (3.3%)	80 (70.2%)	12 (10.5%)	22 (19.3%)	221 (60%)	71 (19.3%)	76 (20.7%)
Gained self confidence-	47 (46.1%)	10 (9.8%)	45 (44.1%)	127 (83.6%)	17 (11.2%)	8 (5.3%)	87 (76.3%)	18 (15.8%)	9 (7.9%)	261 (70.9%)	45 (12.2%)	62 (16.8%)
Proud of my employment	39 (38.2%)	14 (13.7%)	49 (48.0%)	132 (86.8%)	17 (11.2%)	3 (2.0%)	85 (74.6%)	14 (12.3%)	15 (13.2%)	256 (69.6%)	45 (12.2%)	67 (18.2%)
Community has given an opportunity to lead a life	77 (77.5%)	10 (19.8%)	15 (14.7%)	125 (82.2%)	18 (11.8%)	9 (5.9%)	84 (73.7%)	29 (25.4%)	01 (0.9%)	286 (77.7%)	57 (15.5%)	225 (6.8%)
No other alternative	99 (97.1%)	022 (20%)	01 (1.0%)	134 (88.1%)	9 (5.9%)	9 (5.9%)	75 (65.8%)	39 (34.2%)	0 (0%)	308 (83.7%)	50 (13.6%)	10 (2.7%)

a) 88.105 p<0.001 vhs b) 0. 77.142 p<0.001 vhs c) 95.108 p<0.001 vhs d) 26.866 p<0.001 vhs e) 69.258 p<0.001 vhs

Nearly 83.7 percent of the fisherwomen in coastal Karnataka stated that there is no other alternative other than this occupation. Around 77.7 percent of the fisherwomen expressed that community had given an opportunity to lead a decent life. In Uttara Kannada nearly 97.1 percent of the respondent expressed that there is no other alternative other than this occupation, and revealed that the community had given an opportunity to enter this employment.

The modernization relegated many of the traditional occupations into the verge of marginalization. However, in the fisheries sector modernization has rejuvenated opportunities. With rapid urbanization, increased number of star hotels, dines, fast food centers, luxurious rituals of marriage with non-vegetarian food items, hotel management courses, etc, have increased the demand for fisheries food items. Hence, there is an increase in the supply of fish in the retail as well as wholesale market. Hence, in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi one could find a large number of fisherwomen who say they have gained self-respect (73.0 percent and 70.2 percent) and confidence (83.6 percent and 76.3 percent). The study conducted by Vijaya Khader and R. Sathiadas has examined that nearly 60.0 percent of the population of maritime districts of Karnataka are fish eaters.[95] The perception of the fisherwomen is that their employment has given them economic viability, which has been recognized by the family and the society. Fish vending women in Ernakulum district in Kerala feel satisfied with the perception on economic contribution and they are cool headed in handling difficult situations.[96] Usually, men consider the occupation handled by women as lower in esteem and hesitate to take part in such work. In coastal Karnataka, fisherwomen have to interact with opposite sex, wealthy people, people with caste prejudice etc. It is quite natural that to protect themselves from abuses and people's ridiculing attitude, they have to behave aggressively and pretend to be shrewd.

Development and Participation

Political equality irrespective of birth, sex, caste etc is one of the fundamental principles of democracy. Political involvement and participation of women leads to not only right to vote but also right to participate in decision-making.

Table No 5.14

Political Participation of Fisherwomen

	Districts											
	Uttara Kannada			Dakshina Kannada			Udupi			Total		
Participation nature	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	NA
Voted in the election	98 (96.1%)	1 (1.0%)	3 (2.9%)	148 (97.4%)	2 (1.3%)	2 (1.3%)	111 (97.4%)	0 (0%)	3 (2.6%)	357 (97.0%)	3 (0.8%)	8 (2.2%)
Actively participated in association	87 (85.3%)	10 (9.8%)	5 (4.9%)	49 (32.2%)	81 53.3) %	22 (14.5 %)	88 (77.2%)	13 (11.4%)	13 (11.4%)	224 (60.9%)	104 (28.3 %)	40 (10.8%)
Actively participated in election campaign	14 (13.7%)	78 (76.5%)	10 (9.8%)	18 (11.8%)	107 (70.4 %)	27 (17.8 %)	9 (7.9%)	83 (72.8%	22 (19.3%)	41 (11.1%)	268 (72.8 %)	59 (16.0%)
Participated in protest/demonstration	36 (35.3%	61 (59.8%	5(4.9 %)	38 (25.0%)	86 (56.6 %)	28 (18.4 %)	16 (14.0%)	71 (62.3%)	27 (23.7%)	90 (24.5%	18(59. 2%)	60 (16.3%)

a)2.342 p=0.673 b) 98.098 p<0.001 vhs c) 5.576 p=.233ns d) 22.704 p<0.001 vhs

Almost all (97.0 percent) fisherwomen have exercised their franchise in the previous elections. Women are aware of their voting power and right.[97] In recent years, fisherwomen have organized themselves in various ways to facilitate their trade and interest. The organizations include Mahila Mandala and SHG. In Trivandrum NGOs' organized women's group called Mahila Samajam's. This organization launched the first district-wide union mobilization in 1979 to address women vendor's transport problem.[98] In Taiwan, legislation to protect women's equal rights to work was only enacted in March 1999 after 13 years long fight.[99]

In this study, only 60.9 percent have participated in the association. Fisherwomen' participation in election campaign is only 11.1 percent. Around 24.5 percent participated in protest or demonstration. Women were very much in the forefront in all struggles and protest. They fought against environment polluting industries.[100] Fisherwomen's participation in associations in Uttara Kannada district is 85.3 percent, Dakshina Kannada 32.2 percent and in Udupi district 77.2 percent. But the fisherwomen' participation in election campaign is very negligible, in Uttara Kannada 13.7 percent, Dakshina Kannada 11.8 percent and in Udupi district 7.9 percent. It was revealed from some study that Stree Shakti, SHG groups were used for campaign on behalf of some candidates.[101]

In Uttara Kannada district 35.3 percent of the fisherwomen actively participated in protest and demonstrations. They have succeeded in driving away the 'Hannkonnu Chemical Project' at 'Hannkonnu' in Karwar Taluk. In Karwar Taluk, the protest was held between August 2009 to October 2009 and more than 1000 fishermen from Karwar and Ankola Taluk participated in the protest. Finally, they have won the battle. However, in Dakshina Kannada district only 25.0 percent of the fisherwomen participated in protest movements. There was a protest movement against opening a hi-tech retail outlet of KFDC at Chilimbi in Mangalore on August and September 2009. However, these fisherwomen have not succeeded in accomplishing their objective. Whereas in Udupi fisherwomen could block the opening of a retail outlet of KFDC. In Udupi, a strong union was formed in 2010 named as 'Udupi Zille Hasimeenu Maaratagaarara Sangha'. All the MLA's of Udupi district, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi District Marketing Federation Chairman promised that no hi-tech retail outlet would be opened in Udupi district.

In Dakshina Kannada, the female members from non- mechanized boats are seen more in the fish-vending sector. Apart from this, there are 'absentee fishermen' owners of mechanized boats from other communities. Their female members are not participating in protests or rallies. Hence, the bargaining power of fisherwomen from fish vending sector has weakened. Another reason is that fisherwomen have alternative sources of livelihood as wage earners and they were not affected much from the introduction of hi-tech retail outlet. In fact, fishermen of coastal Karnataka protested against Mangalore Refineries and Petroleum Ltd (MRPL) and Cogentrix Thermal Power Plant and succeeded in protecting their interest.[102]

In Dakshina Kannada and Udupi fisher folks' caste, associations are very strong. But these caste associations do not allow female members participation All the Mogaveera 'Grama Shabhas' are registered. The membership of the 'Grama Sabha' is obtained by paying a nominal fee. The 'Gram Sabah's' meetings are held once in a month in a stipulated place and time to discuss various issues related to caste, cultural programs, temple programs, scholarships to students, to help the families which are in difficulty and related other issues. In the case of poor families, 'Grama Sabha' meets funeral expenses of deceased person out of Funeral Fund. In every Mogaveera Grama Sabha, there is a separate wing for female members, known as Mahila Mandala. Majority of the members of Mahila Mandala belongs to upper middle class group. Members of these Mandalas form Self Help Groups and Stree Shakti Groups. Even though fisherwomen are not

considered as members, they are allowed to participate in temple programs and festivals. A seat is provided on the dais for representatives of 'Mahila Mandala'. However, women are not allowed to take part in decision-making body of the caste. These caste associations work as mini-court and decide social and economic conflicts of the members. All the members of the community give due respect to the decisions of this community court. The study conducted in European Union found that it is not easy for a woman to enter fisher's organization because men predominantly control organization and their husbands did not like them to be present in the meetings.[103] In some fishing villages of Udupi, the caste associations are functioning. However, in Uppor 'Mogaveera Grama Sabha' the meeting of caste association takes place once in four months. There is no annual subscription collected from the members. In the place of membership fee, each house needs to contribute Rs 20 towards the temple festival of 'Benne Kudru MahaStrikula Masti Amma'.

In Uttara Kannada district the 'Grama Sabha' or 'Grama Koota's' head is known as 'Budavanta' and under him there are assistants known as 'Chugule'. 'Padeador' and 'Kolkara'. Here also there is no membership for females. However, in Amadali, Karwar Municipal and in Chithakula Grama Koota's do not function effectively. These associations do not collect membership fees nor any Mahila Mandala sponsored by them. However, there are SHGs to help fisherwomen. However, in 'Ambiga' fishermen community, after marriage, a woman can get the membership in caste association. However, if her husband dies again she loses her membership. In Gabith, there is a practice of electing the Buduvantha. In 1979, byelaws of 'Gabith Samaja' have been amended to give membership to fisherwomen but that amendment yet to be implemented. 'Harikantha' fisher community allows its widows to remarry. In this way, there is no uniformity in the structure, membership and functions of caste associations of coastal Karnataka. We could see the dilution of the strength of caste associations when we move from South to North. However, one thing remains the same in all the associations that is no woman is allowed to be the member and women are not allowed to participate in deciding the community issues.

The study has examined the involvement and participation of fisherwomen in decision-making in fishermen co-operative society. Here both the fishermen as well as fisherwomen are the members. In Dakshina Kannada district, there is a Marketing Federation known as Dakshina Kannada and Udupi District Fishermen Marketing Co-operative Federation. This is the Apex body for all fisheries primary co-operative societies of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi. Out of 21

Directors, only 9.52 percent are women Directors. One is elected and the other one is nominated by the Government. In a particular meeting, hardly 30 women were present. Among the women present, only six were actually involved in post harvest activities. In the meeting, no women members raised any questions or doubts on the functioning of the federation. In Trivandrum, a Co-operative society was established in 1961 for the economic and social welfare of the members. Unfortunately, that co-operative did not include women fish vendors.[104] In Dakshina Kannada district, out of nine Directors of cooperatives only one is the woman Director. That means women representation is insignificant in the management of the co-operative societies. In Boloor Fishermen Co-operative Society, there is no female Director but there is a nominated female vice president. However, the secretaries of this primary fishermen co-operative societies are all women. In a study conducted by Arundathi, she found that there were no women members in the management committee of the co-operatives.[105]

In Udupi district, in five sample primary fishermen co-operative societies there are nine directors. Of them, one fishermen co-operative society has two women directors. Another cooperative has only one female Director. In all the co-operative societies all, the secretaries are females. However, they are not involved in fisheries related activities. In Uttara Kannada, HariKanthra Kravi Fishermen Co-operative Society was established in 1915. It is the oldest and the First Fishermen Co-operative Society of Karnataka. In addition to this, there are two more cooperatives in Uttara Kannada. In the entire three fishermen co-operative societies only one woman Director could be found. Hence, the women representation in the fishermen co-operative societies is marginal. In Chithakula Fishermen Co-operative Society there is no female Director found in the managing body due to the docile nature of fisherwomen (as told by the Secretary). Moreover, in all the five fishermen co-operative societies examined, they have male secretaries.

This researcher observed a meeting of a Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Federation at Karwar, held in the year 2010 to discuss the distribution of Rs 3 crores among fisherwomen groups consisting of 10 members. For this meeting the secretaries and presidents of all the fishermen co-operative societies of Uttara Kannada district were invited. But no female Directors were found in the meeting. Some of the female secretaries arrived late and in the meantime, chairperson observed that their presence or absence did not make much difference to the decision of the meeting. The major agenda of the meeting was birthday celebration of the minister of Fisheries and Harbor and

the distribution of cheques to the members of fisherwomen group. For, that purpose, the federation wanted the presence of all the fisherwomen member beneficiaries in large scale. The discussion was on the arrangement of the transportation facilities to make it convenient to attend the function by those poor fisherwomen without fail. The byelaws of all fishermen co-operative societies insist that there should be minimum one female director in the managing body of the society. The same norms are being followed right from the inception. As the year passed, in most of the fishermen co-operative societies, there are equal numbers of fisherwomen as members to secure the economic benefit because many of the central, state and zilla panchayat schemes are sponsored through fishermen co-operative society. However, the societies have not made any attempt in increasing the number of women Directors. The byelaw says only about minimum but the maximum could reach to eight or nine. In reality all the societies tried to stick to the minimum. never attempted to raise the number of women directors beyond the minimum. When patriarchy gets incorporated into modern market mechanisms, it creates more apprehensions to the weaker sections including women.[106] Gender biased social system produces this kind of under representation in these bodies. Lack of representation leads to lack of economic power and opportunity to develop leadership.[107] One can easily understand the gender bias existing in decision-making bodies. Women directors and members have become voiceless and their underrepresentation in the managing committee has made them powerless in the patriarchy economic domination.

Development and Displacement

In the name of development, many mega projects have been introduced in coastal Karnataka for building up industries, roads, townships, seaports, airports, bridges, naval projects. Acres of lands are acquired for these purposes. Land acquisition leads eviction of people from their traditional occupation and environment. Not only specific to this region, India's development policies have displaced more than 20 million people from their original habitat.[108] This study also found some (11.41 percent) fisherwomen have been displaced from their original place. Nearly 16.7 percent of the fisherwomen in Uttara Kannada have been displaced exclusively for 'Sea Bird Naval Project'. In Dakshina Kannada district, nearly 12.5 percent of the fisherwomen have been displaced when acquiring land for New Mangalore Port in 1960-65. In recent years, Mangalore

city is developing into a mega city. A number of proposals of Special Economic Zones are put into action. All these developments relocate the facilities inside the city. These developments affect the street hawkers like women fish vendors and vegetable vendors.

In Karwar taluk over 4000 families have lost their land and livelihood with the emergence of Indian Navy's Project, 'Sea Bird'. Families from Arga, Benaga and Chendiya fishing villages for 'Sea Bird Naval Project' are given sites In Chithakula and Amadali fisher's colony. It was a nightmare experience to those fishermen family. The Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and its later amendments have failed to give protection to the original owners. Only in cases of recent land acquisition, the families were given compensations. In Uttara Kannada only 8.82 percent of the fisherwomen household got compensation of Rs 1,90,000 without considering the number of members in the family. At the same time, some families have expressed that they have received only Rs 50,000. In the form of land, each family was given a minimum land area of 1.75 cents and maximum of 3.75 cents. However, according to recent high court order, the compensation amount has to be raised to Rs 1500 for every 2.5 cents of land. The state government has not implemented this order and the people have received only Rs. 150 for every two and half cents of land.[109] Hence the families who lost land in the 'Sea Bird Project' were treated very badly with less compensation.

In Dakshina Kannada district, the displacement of fishermen for New Mangalore Port Trust took place some 50 years back. The present generations did not know the meaning of resettlement. But one of the member of Baikampady (fishing village) Yuvaka Mandala (Youth Club) said that there were two stages of displacements. One was in 1960-65 for NMPT wherein fishermen community and others from Kulur and Panambur were displaced. The second stage of displacement was in 1975 from Kodikal and Tannirbhavi for 'Tannirbhavi Project.' Displaced families were rehabilitated with Rs 3000 per acre of land and 5 cents per family for construction of the house. In fact, in the developed countries the displacement problem is not a big issue due to balance of land- man ratio. Whereas in developing countries displacement problem had emerged as an issue due to adverse land man ratio. Moreover, gains between individual beneficiaries and the loss suffered by individual project, ousted are not treated equally and so the market value of the land acquired is not fairly considered.[110]

Some male members in Uttara Kannada district have become mentally depressed after their displacement from fishing village. It should be noted that fishermen and fisherwomen have a special skill and have some permanent customer, which they have established during their occupational tenure. However, when they are displaced they lose everything. It takes a long time for them to establish themselves in the new place. It is less known to the world that how displaced struggle to reconstruct their ruined income base.[111] At the same time, present compensation packages according to the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Schemes only compensate the owner of the land and not the laborer. Hence the value of expertise is considerably reduced which in turn reduces their human capital.[112] Displaced fisherwomen expressed that they had to forgo their economic relationship with customer in the old market and it became difficult to establish a customer relationship in the new market. Moreover, they do not know any other occupations, other than fish vending. Hence, the forcible displaced are not a homogeneous group, women experience displacement in a particular gendered way and so resettlement and rehabilitation need to be gender sensitive.[113]

Many studies have observed that the rapid mechanization of crafts has created dualism in the fisheries sector - modern and traditional. Mechanized boats like purseiners and trawlers have polarized access to fish resources.[114] In fact, the developed nations have already depleted their fish resources by using efficient technologies. Later they entered into the production areas of developing nations through modernization and technical co-operation in exchange of exporting the increased catch to the developed nations.[115] Over emphasis on export has resulted in over exploitation and depletion of several resources and decline in productivity.[116] Even coastal Karnataka is not an exemption to over exploitation and depletion of fisheries resources. Fisherwomen have become marginalized due to the scarcity of fish supply. The fast growing infrastructural development of the sea area like Mangalore Refineries Petroleum Limited, Nagarjuna Thermal Power Plant in Udupi, Mining of Manganese in Karwar and their release of effluents into the sea have adversely affected fisheries resource and subsequent decline in fish production.[117]

In this study, nearly 85.33 percent of the fisherwomen have stated that there is a degradation of fisheries ecology and so it is difficult for them to get the supply of fish in required quantity. At the same time, they have to procure fish for business by paying higher price, which

ultimately affects their livelihood. At the same time, customers are not prepared to buy for higher price. Highly perishable nature of fish pressurizes fisherwomen to sell fish at a lower price. Apart from this, in fish processing industry also the job is highly fluctuating due to scarcity of supply. Nalini Nayak's study found that the major demand of the fish workers union is to save the resources by prohibiting harmful and excessive usage of technologies in capturing the sea resources.[118]

In the above pages, we have seen the major factors that are responsible for fisherwomen's marginalization. The factors are broadly classified into larger context and the family and community specific factors. Under family and community specific factors level of literacy and their impact on various aspects of life such as cooperative membership, absorbing development programs and possibility of finding alternative employment are discussed. Male members role in sharing the household burdens, participation in fisherwomen's distress, sharing household responsibilities are also discussed under family and community specific factors. Besides status of fisherwomen in the caste associations also discussed. Gender disparity influences the level of literacy of fisherwomen. Level of literacy has impact on various issues such as finding alternative employment or power to discontinue the occupation, membership in fishermen co-operative society taking advantage of development schemes. Educational status is an important factor that influences taking loan for various purposes. Majority of the fisherwomen have borrowed the loan for the business purpose, which is routine matter to them. However, the fisherwomen with higher educational status in the study have better edge in taking individual decision in taking loan compared to illiterates. The study revealed that level of literacy and cooperative membership are directly related. It means higher the literacy greater the possibility of fisherwomen becoming a member of cooperatives. All the fisherwomen who have educational level of pre university and above have become the member of fishermen cooperative society.

Fishermen community follows matrilineal inheritance. Under matrilineal inheritance structure relations and resources flows through female members of the family. So theoretically, the female members of the fisherwomen should be powerful and they should have major say on production and reproduction issues. However, in reality that is not the case. In both production and reproduction, male domination is conclusive. In the previous chapter, we have seen how the state emphasis on increasing the production invariably favored the male members. In this chapter, we

have seen how the male members decide the size of family, how the male children are favored and how the fisherwomen's contribution is viewed. In all these matters gender disparity is so glaring that it is very difficult to say that fishing community follows matrilineal inheritance. Inside the family fisherwomen, even though she takes equal responsibility in sharing the burden but her say on several issues is not taken at part with males' views. Within the community, also, she has been deprived membership of caste associations and her views are not considered while deciding cultural, social and political issues of the community.

. Not only the family and community specific issues have been depriving fisherwomen even the developments in the larger context are also working against her interest. The modernization of fisheries sector has not addressed the problems of gender relations at private and public spheres. The element of marginalization is manifested in many forms. On employment. front fisherwomen are prevented from entering into certain types of job and employment under the pretext of physical limitation as well as social taboo. Besides. fisherwomen's employment was considered as periphery in the labor market. which is highly insecure and lowest. rewarded. Finally. their existence in a particular sector is predominantly feminized with low position and low return. In this way economic and occupational discrimination in remuneration, marginal benefits, poor working environment, job insecurity and related other things have marginalized them. They cannot take advantage of the development programs initiated by the state for the development of fisheries sector.

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Conclusion and Policy Suggestions

CHAPTER – VI

CONCLUSION AND POLICY SUGGESTIONS

In Fisheries, women belonging to traditional fishing communities are engaged in fish vending activities from time immemorial. With the advent of modernizations technology, intensive fishing dominated the fisheries sector. The benefit of technology intensive fishing has been grabbed only by a few with capital. Those without capital like the traditional fishermen are thrown out of self-employment and became crews in mechanized boats. Fisherwomen who are engaged in post harvesting fishing activities are relegated to inferior status in both earnings and esteem. The centralization of fish landing centre and priority to export and processing units to meet the global requirement have brought a number of changes in the employment structure of fisherwomen. In recent years. mechanized boats are involved in intensive fishing leading to the depletion of fish stock. Eventually the traditional boats owners are not getting sufficient quantity of marine fish for their livelihood. In order to modernize the marine fisheries sector a number of plans, policies and schemes have been introduced. Development agencies have extended subsidies cum loan to fishermen for acquiring mechanized boat.

Even though fishing is a state subject, both state and central governments have taken initiative to develop fisheries. In Karnataka, mechanization process was initiated during the Second Five Year Plan. In the year 2008-09 there were 3759 mechanized, 5357 motorized and 21,659 traditional boats operating in coastal Karnataka. There are 6 fishing harbors and 25 fish landing centers in the State. But the operation of the traditional boats is more in Uttara Kannada district compared to other two coastal districts. At present, there are 187 ice plants, 27 Cold storages, 13 freezing plants, 11 frozen storages, 8 canning plants and 20 fishmeal plants existing in the three coastal districts of Karnataka. The Central and State Governments allocate for the implementation of various fisheries development schemes, development of infrastructure and welfare assistance to fishermen. In the year 1988-89, the Government made a budgetary allocation of Rs.933.14 lakhs. The same had been raised to Rs.9036.53 lakhs in

2008-09. The budgetary allocations had been utilized to create infrastructures such as the construction of fishing harbor, fish landing centers with berthing facilities, dredging of fishing harbor, subsidy for the construction of fish markets and link roads to fish landing centers.

A number of institutions have been established to finance and assist fish harvesting, storing, long distance marketing of fisheries and creating physical infrastructure necessary for the promotion of fishing. Marine Product Export Development Authority (MPEDA), National Cooperatives Development Corporation (NCDC), National Federation of Fishermen's Corporation (FISHCOPFED), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation (KFDC), South Canara and Udupi District Cooperative Fish Marketing Federation Ltd and Fishermen Cooperatives are some of the important institutions established for the development of fisheries. At present, there are 108 fishermen cooperative societies in the coastal districts. The Central Government has initiated many developmental and promotional schemes for the benefit of fishermen. Subsidies were provided for rapid motorization of traditional fishing boats. Provisions have been made for the remission of Central Excise Duty on High Speed Diesel on mechanized fishing vessels. Subsidies were provided for the improvement of mechanized boats. Assistance and subsidies were given to the purchase of fishing equipments, for the installation of life saving equipments in fishing boats, purchase of electronic equipments for deep-sea fishing and to purchase tempo rickshaw with insulated icebox.

A number of relief measures and insurance schemes are created to insure the life of the fishermen and to give relief in case of accidents and calamities. Centrally Sponsored Group Accident Insurance Scheme is founded to insure the life of those who are exposed to hazards of natural calamities while fishing. Distress Relief Fund is established to provide compensation to the victims of calamities. In order to assist the fishermen during the lean season, Savings Cum Relief Scheme is established. To provide shelter to those fishermen who do not have their own houses, Matsya Ashraya Scheme is initiated. For skill development in fisheries activities, training programs are extended in Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training. Central Institute of

Fisheries Technology and Fisheries Training and Extension Programs train the fishermen in fish harvesting, storing and related other activities. A cursory glance at these programs is sufficient to understand that all these programs are aimed at fishermen who are engaged in fish harvesting. Reaching deep sea, catching or harvesting fish, storing, carrying them to long distances or exporting are the major concerns of these policies. Most of these activities are carried on by fishermen. Hence, fishermen are the focus of these programs. This issue would be more clear when we examine the fisherwomen's perspectives on the fisheries development programs.

Gender Dimension

The study found that only 59.24 percent of the respondents have become the members of the fishermen cooperative societies in coastal Karnataka. Large number of fisherwomen depends on Self Help Groups to meet their credit needs. Nearly 46.19 percents of the fisherwomen have become members of Self Help Group (SHG) to seek help through Micro finance. The rate of interest charged on the loans taken from Self Help Groups is far higher than rate of interest charged by the cooperatives. Besides, loans of cooperatives are being subsidized by the government. Compared to their own male counterparts fisherwomen need to pay more interest on the loans. Thus, they are deprived of the facility of cheap loans. Interest rate variation is known to the fisherwomen and most of them prefer to have loans from the co-operative societies. But the co-operatives are not designed to finance the activities normally taken up the female members of fishing communities.

Not only co-operatives, almost all the development programs are not designed keeping in view of the needs of female members of the fishing community. The study found that only a few fisherwomen have benefited from the Government sponsored schemes. Only 31.3 percent of the respondents could avail the benefits of 'Matsya Mahila Swavalambana Yojana.' Secretaries of the fishermen cooperative societies are of the view that fisherwomen demand more insulated icebox. But the study found that only 23.9 percent of the respondents got the insulated icebox. The supply of health care is also short of demand. Only 45.38 percent of the respondents secured the 'Yashaswini' Health

Insurance Card. Housing is another important demand of fisherwomen. However, the Government program of providing subsidized housing ('Matsyashraya' Housing Scheme) reached only a small fraction (7.61 percent) of the fisherwomen. A small number of fisherwomen (1.9 percent) got the benefit of Matsyavahini scheme. Savings cum Relief Scheme gives relief to the fishing community during the lean season. Even this benefit is availed by a small segment of the fisherwomen. There are regional variations in absorbing the development programs. It was revealed from the study that in Uttara Kannada district all the Government Sponsored schemes are less absorbed by the respondents in absolute as well in relative terms. Moreover. the development programs initiated for the development of fisherwomen have the features. which are more amenable to those who go for capital-intensive fisheries activities.

Most of the fisherwomen could understand that the fisheries development policies have not been designed taking into the interest of fisherwomen. The study found that nearly 79.9 percent of the respondent expressed that the modernizing policies of fisheries are not gender sensitive. But 14.1 percent of the respondents stated that there is a separate policy for fisherwomen because fish processing industries and fish landing centers have absorbed the fisherwomen in modern sector of fisheries. Only 2.4 percents of the respondents have attended the skill development programs needed for handling the post harvest fisheries technologies. In Uttara Kannada district, no respondents have participated and they were not aware of such programs. Those who attended the training program felt that the programs imparted in the training centers require more capital investment and to market the products of such programs they require further investment.

A large number of fisherwomen (59.07 percent) were the sole earning members in their family. Most of the respondents spend their earnings on food items. As a result, only a few own land (18.15 percent), vehicle (5.69 percent) TV/Radio (33.81 percent), Household gadgets (14.95 percent) and House (4.63 percent). Nearly 52.67 percent of the respondents have less than Rs.500 savings per month. Mechanization and resulting increase in the fisheries production has not benefited the female members. A number of reasons could be put forward. Mechanization has led to the development of centralized fish landing centers. The centralized landing centers are dominated by the wholesalers

and middlemen with whom fisherwomen need to compete. Nearly 74.35 percent of the fisherwomen expressed that the fish landing centers are dominated by intermediaries and wholesalers who keep away the fish vending women from participating in the auctions. Nearly 64.91 percent of the respondents stated that fish dealers have a contractual arrangement with boat owners. In addition to the above problem of getting fish in the landing centers, fisherwomen face the problem of transportation also. Most of the times, the landing centers and retail markets (where the fisherwomen sell) are in different places. In the case of large buyers, they have their own transportation arrangements. But fisherwomen who make small buying need to make their own arrangements. Sometimes they join and make collective arrangements to transport the fish to the market. However, in both the cases the cost of retail sellers increases significantly and reduces their competitiveness in relation to the large buyers. Hence, the centralized fish landing has caused many problems in terms of arrangement of transportation, more time and is cost involved in traveling, preservation and maintenance of fish.

In Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts, male vendors from other communities also compete with the fisherwomen in retail markets. Male members are more active both in the landing centers and in the retail markets. Some of them own two wheelers and supply fish to hotels, hostels, dines, restaurants and to different remote places. Besides, male retailers sit along with the fisherwomen inside the market and try to capture local markets also. Along with this competition from the male members, fisherwomen need to face competition from the hi-tech fish sellers. Middle class families living in cities prefer to buy fishes from hi-tech shops, which have mechanized the cleaning, cutting and other processes involved in the retail outlets. Thus, the fish vending women have to face competition both from the male members and from the capital-intensive retail outlets. Even the Government agencies established for fisheries development make the life of fisherwomen miserable. KFDC, which is meant for fisheries development has opened retail sales outlets in the district centers that has affected the market share of fisherwomen. All these factors made the fisherwomen to spend eight to nine hours in the market to earn income enough to sustain their basic needs. The meager income generation and low social status force the next generation of fisherwomen not to opt for this occupation.

Nearly 86.83 percent of the respondents' girl children told that they are not interested to continue their parent's occupation.

Some fisherwomen work as daily wage laborers in the landing centers and fish processing industries. Earnings of these women are very less (Rs.200 to 250 per day) and they can hardly spend on their health and save for lean season. Saving for lean season is essential because their employment is highly seasonal. Deep-sea fishing is banned during rainy season. These women are jobless during the rainy season. Due to multi days fishing, women in this sector need to wait for a minimum of two days for their contracted work with mechanized boats. Nearly 70 percent of the respondents expressed that it was the group leaders or contractors who decide the wages for unloading and loading work at the fish-landing center. The general disparity in the wages of male and female members continues here also. The male members get better wages (Rs.350 to Rs.400 per day) compared to women workers. Working hours are not regulated. Sometimes these women workers begin work early in the morning at 4`o clock and continue to work till 5`o clock in the evening and spend 10 to 12 hours in a day for loading and unloading work. In the fish landing centers canteen, toilet, waiting room, drinking water, information center and water supply facilities are available to wage earners. However, the same facilities are not available to fish vending women in the centralized fish market. This is mainly because in fish vending sector more women and fewer men are working. Hence, intra-gender inequality in providing the basic facilities is evident in fisheries sector.

The mechanization of fishing has given rise to many processing plants in coastal Karnataka. A large number of women are attracted to this sector. It was observed that 45.95 percent of the fisherwomen in fish processing industry are engaged in cutting of mackerel, pink perch and peeling of prawns, nearly 45.95 percents of the respondents are in packing section and 14.28 percent of the respondents in Udupi district are employed as lab technicians. But male workers of this sector are engaged in loading, supervising and quality controlling in processing centers and sheds. In fish processing units nearly 29.73 percents workers have night shift. Women in fish processing units work for 9 hours in a day. However, there is a disparity in the fixation of wages between men and women workers in this sector. It was observed that nearly 48.13 percent of the respondents have

joined the fish processing units to support the family income. There are two types of processing units. One is core fish processing units and the other is sub-contracted processing units. In core fish processing units there are facilities like canteen, hostel, and provision for food, medical benefit, provident fund, drinking water, toilet and weekly holiday. However, these facilities are not available to female fish workers in the processing units, which are sub-contracted. In addition, most of the women work in the sub-contracted processing units.

Factors of Marginalization

It is clear from the empirical evidences that female members are far behind the male members in taking advantage of the development benefits. In order to modernize fishing and to increase production, the state has taken a number of measures such as creating physical infrastructure. establishing institutions to facilitate the fishing. subsidizing the private ventures and providing relief measures in the case of calamities. These modernizing measures could be digested better by those who could invest a large capital to acquire modern boats which are used in deep sea fishing, invest in fish processing units and also in buying fish in large quantities or control supply in the fish market. Those who do not have the required capital but have the skill to capture fish or market fish are also better rewarded. But those who do not have either the capital or the skill to capture fish or invest in large scale buying need to depend on the meager income generated from the retail selling in the markets or earn wages from working in fish processing units or in landing centers. Most of the fisherwomen are found in those activities, which demand more labor and generate less income. Fisherwomen could not take major advantage of the modernization processes, they could only absorb the benefits of the last category of opportunities created by the modernization processes.

One should have capital, land, or modern skills to take advantage of the modernization processes. Most of the fisherwomen possess neither capital nor land. Their educational status is also poor. The 64.14 percent literacy rate among the respondents gives the image of good educational status. However when we dissect the percentage into various levels of education we get the true picture. Majority of the fisherwomen

(40.14 percent) had primary education. Only few (18.8 percent) had high school and (5.2 percent) ten plus two education. The level of education influences on number factors. These have direct and indirect impact on the quality of life. Low literacy rate among fisherwomen make them unaware of many credit and welfare schemes available to them. Educational status influences the quality of loan taken for various purposes. Majority of the respondents have borrowed for business purposes. Before taking a loan, the respondents with higher educational status consider a number of factors such as source of finance, rate of interest, and terms of repayment and so on. Low rate of interest, formal sources of credit, easy installments and higher level of education are directly related. Level of education and co-operative membership are directly related. Nearly cent percent of the respondents, who have the educational level of PUC, have become the member of fishermen co-operative society. Society membership gives access to financial and non-financial benefits of development. At the same, it should be noted that the level of education and income are not directly related. Rate of earning per day is the same to both the more and the less educated. Besides, both the more and the less educated spend a large part of their earnings on the family. The study found that the more educated expect their kids to follow an occupation other than fishing. Women with higher level of education experience lesser level of gender discrimination within the family.

Another factor influencing the absorption of development benefits considered for intensive examination in this study is gender relations within the family. On the size of the family, nearly 50.3 percent of the respondents expressed that their husband's decision is a deciding factor. Besides, in most of the cases, the husbands are not in favor of imparting higher education to their girl children or spending extra on a girl child. Hence, some kind of gender discrimination (favoring male and disfavoring female) is practiced in most of the families. Half of the respondent's male counterparts never help them in cooking, sweeping, getting provisions, and taking care of sick persons. Only a few (1.1 to 4.9 percent), male members help in household chores and in caring labor. Fisherwomen go for work to support the family. In the process, they are burdened with triple responsibilities. They have to work outside and earn to support family, attend household work and take the responsibility of looking after children's schooling, caring of elders and young ones.

Fisherwomen's active participation in economic activities does not guarantee them a major role in decision making within the family. Decisions within the family are not taken exclusively by fisherwomen. Only 44 percent decide the purchase of clothes of their children, 49 percent decide the schools for their kids, 49 percent decide the purchase of valuable assets, 54 percent have voice in the proposal for children's marriage and 52 percent have some say in deciding the celebration of functions at home. In deciding cases such as savings and investment (52.4 percent), borrowings of loan (55.7 percent) and casting of votes in the election (59.2 percent) female members have better position. In some. female members of the fishing community when deciding matters pertaining to family or private space have more voice. However, in matters relating to public space. consultation with their male household is needed. Modern education has not undone the caste based social stigma attached to fishing. Apart from this, male members from fishing community are not found in the post-harvest activities like fish vending. processing or even loading and unloading of fish. Most of these activities are done by the female members and they bring them in direct contact with the larger society. In other words, its female members who suffer the social stigma attached to the occupation more.

Equality is the essence of democracy. The political involvement and participation of women in various institutions created at the grassroots is essential to articulate fisherwomen's interest. Fisherwomen's political participation is confined to voting in the elections. Beyond voting, very less (11 percent) fisherwomen participated in campaigning for the candidates. Compared to canvassing more number of fisherwomen (25percent) participated in protests and demonstration. Fishing community has caste associations in their respective fishing villages. But no fisherwomen can become the member of the caste association and participate in the caste association meetings. Study found that women's views are not solicited or considered while taking decisions on caste conflicts, rituals, festivals and programs organized by the community. In fishermen co-operative society only 11.1 percent, fisherwomen are Directors. In this, way all the local bodies are male dominated. Therefore, the gender bias in the decision making of local bodies is rampant. Moreover their under representation in the managing committees has made them powerless. The slogan of inclusive development has not translated into practice in the real life and has failed to break the historically formed gender biases.

In the name of development, many mega projects have been established in coastal Karnataka. These projects have evicted many people from their original habitat. In the study, nearly 11.41 percent of the respondents have been displaced from their original habitat. They were given meager amounts as compensation. Displaced fisherwomen, expressed that they had to forgo their hereditary occupation in the new place. The fast growing mega projects and release of their effluents into the sea adversely affected the fisheries ecology and reduced the fish production. In the study, nearly 85.33 percents of the respondents have stated that there is degradation of fisheries ecology. Therefore, it is difficult for them to get supply of fish in required quantity. In the fish processing industry also, the job is highly fluctuating due to scarcity of fish supply. All these factors adversely affect all the people who depend on fishing. But the impact of these changes felt more by the households in which fisherwomen are the main earners.

Policy Suggestions

Fisherwomen of Coastal Karnataka work from dawn to dusk and sustain their families. But the fisheries development programs focusing on production consider them as passive receivers of development and failed to recognize them as change agents. Their position within the family and community structure is also not good. In both the structures, they are not considered as equal partners with male members. Their inferior status is reflected in the form of discrimination in household relationships, decision making within the family and community and in the distribution of resources. Large amount of public resources are pumped into the production sector. But fisherwomen could not take advantage of these public investments. They are kept out of production sector on the pretext of physical constraints and social taboo. Fisherwomen's employment is considered as peripheral in labor market and is highly insecure and least rewarded. Their existence in post harvest sector is predominately feminized with low status, low return. They are subjected to a number of economic and occupational disparities. These disparities lead to low remuneration, marginal benefits, impoverished working conditions and job insecurity.

In the midst of these hardships, they struggle to survive themselves and to support their families. The growing awareness of the importance of fisherwomen as economic agents and their predominant role in sustaining the family compels us to reconsider the development policies and suggest alternative programs, which are more inclusive in nature. Alternative policy measures need to accommodate the interest of fisherwomen. It could be done either by evolving new programs or by facilitating their participation in ongoing programs. Keeping these things in mind, some programs are suggested.

- Only fisherwomen who are engaged in fisheries activities should be provided with loans at subsidized rate of interest. For prompt and timely repayment of loan. fisherwomen should be provided with rebate on their loan amount.
- At present. fisherwomen are marginally represented in the fishermen's cooperative societies. In order to correct this low representation. fifty percent directorship of the cooperatives should be reserved for active fisherwomen.
- Active fisher women of coastal Karnataka should form a 'Federation' to fight against the market forces that weakens their bargaining power. The federation should evolve a mechanism to disseminate information on issues relating to production and marketing of fisheries to all fisherwomen. To meet the competition from the hi-tech sector in fish vending, fish vending women should form their own co-operative societies and market fish through these societies.
- Deep freezers should be provided to each fish market to maintain the freshness of fish and to avoid selling fish at low prices.
- Fisherwomen should be organized into trade unions. Through these unions, they could lobby for policies, which are amenable to their interests.
- Since a majority of fisherwomen are working at the lower end of the sector there is a strong need for gender budgeting. This budgeting process would enable policy makers to take care of the interest of fisherwomen while allocating development grants.

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Questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE

l Family Profile:

a Name b Age c Address d No. of family members: Male Female Total

e Literacy level of the family members

LP/U.P/H.S/College/ Other specify

Male: Female

f Whether any illiterates are there in the family?

If yes

Male : Female:

g Whether anybody left the education in the middle?

Yes/No

If yes

Male: Female:

h What is the reason for leaving the education in the middle?

Male: Female:

2 House Specification (Yes/No)

a Whether you have own house b Whether the house is RCC/Tiled/other specify

c Whether the house has electric facility d Whether you have any drinking water facility

e Whether any sanitation facility f Whether you have any gas connection

g Whether you belong to BPL group h Whether you are the green card holder

i Whether you are the yellow card holder

3 Demographic and health indicators:

a What was your age when you have got married? b What was your husband's reaction when you have got a baby girl? c Who decides the size of the family? d Who takes care of the household work when you are not feeling well? e Who takes you to the hospital for treatment when you are not feeling well? f Who takes your children for the treatment when they are not feeling well? g Whether you have noticed any occasion that you husband discriminating between boy and girl children

h What is your husband's attitude with regard to the following aspects for girl and boy children

1While admitting for higher education 2While purchasing costly items

3 While giving pocket money 4 for getting up early in the morning

5 Any other specify

i To whom your husband support whenever there is a difference of opinion between your girl and boy children.

j Husbands discrimination attitude between girl and boy children:

(Very low/Low/Average/High/Very High)

4 Social and Political Indicators:

A Whether your husband helps you in:-

(Always/ Sometimes/Never/Only on special occasion)

1 Cooking 2 Sweeping and moping 3 Clearing the vessel 4 Washing the cloths 5 Watering the plants 6 Getting provisions and food items 7 Caring labour and looking after the older people in the house 8 Taking Care of sickly people of the house 9 Leaving the Children to school 10 Taking the children for injection and drops to the health centers 11 Any other specify

B Decision making in house hold/participation:

Who decides the following (myself/my husband/both

1 Buying of cloths and dress for your children 2 Selecting of school to your children 3 Purchasing valuable assets 4While saving and investing 5 Borrowing of loans 6 proposal of children's marriage 7 Casting of votes to political party 8 Celebration of birthday/pooja at home 9 To become the member of trade union 10 To become the member of any cultural and social associations 11 To attend or not to attend in special programmes. 12To participate in Association 13 to decide to participation in discussion of the meeting of the Association.

C What is the attitude of the following persons with regard to your occupation?

1 Husband 2 Children 3 Neighbours 4 Father 5 Mother 6 Mother in law 7 Father in law 8 Relatives

D What is your husbands and children's attitude to your financial problem?

Children

Husband)

(Indifferent/Negligent/Unhappy/Supportive /Empathetic

E Who spends most of your husbands income?

F Whether your husband gives part of his earnings to your Yes/No.

If Yes

(Always/sometimes/Only on special occasion/if ask/out of compulsion)

G Whether you are aware of the rights of family property? Yes/No

H Who spends most of your husband's income?

I have you come across any circumstances that your husband showed his anger and you are tending to listen to him If yes: Specify the one or two circumstances.

J How do you consider you social status for the following

(High/Average/Low/Not necessary)

Social Status Reason

1 Giving Dowry 2 Observing many poojas at home3 Observing too many marriage rituals 4 Attending many Bhajana programmes5 Observing all the festivals 6 Conducting marriage at luxurious hall7 admissions of the children the reputed English medium Schools 8 By becoming vegetarian 9 talking in the language other than mother tongue

K Which occupation you prefer to your children? Fishing/Non fishing

L When onwards you are in this occupation? Before Marriage/ After Marriage

M For how many years you are in this occupation?

N Who motivated you to take up in this occupation?

1Parents 2 Family members 3 Husband 4 Children 5 Myself 6 Friends and relatives 7 Circumstances

O What is your opinion about your occupation?

P As a bread winning occupation express

(Yes/No in respect of the following)

1 Gained the self respect 2 Gained the self confidence 3 proud of my self employment 4 Born in the fishing community had given you an opportunity to lead a life 5 No other alternative

Q In the last ten years have you personally done any of the following yes/No

1 Voted in the election 2 Actively participated in association 3 Actively participated in election campaign 4 Participated in protect march or demonstration 5 Any other specifies.

5 a. What are the sources of Income

Fish vending/processing other

b. Monthly expenditure with regard to the following

1. Food 2. Education 3. Clothes 4. Fish vending activing
5. Entertainment 6. Other specify

C. Monthly savings and how much

1. Personal 2. Others

d. Assets bought and owned by you

1. land 2. House 3. Motor Vehicles 4 TV/ Radio 5. Refrigerator/Washing machine 6. Any other

6 Economic indicator

A

1. Whether you gained any benefit from mechanization of fishing with to the following:

1Deep sea fishing 2Procurement of fish 3Commercialization 4Urbanization

2. For which of the following has got the importance because of the concentration of landing centre

1Heavy concentration of trading 2Auction 3Settlement of price quoted

3 In the landing centre, how many days you have to wait for the arrival of boats

Mechanized Non – mechanized

4 Who decides the wages for loading unloading process in the landing centre?

5 How the loading and unloading contract is decided or entered into

6 What is the remuneration per day in the landing centre for loading and unloading?

Male Female

7 Whether the following facilities are available in the landing centre.

Sl. No.	Facilities	Yes/ No	In respect of	Male	Female
1.	Canteen		Seating arrangement		
2.	Toilet		Maintenance/Cleanliness		
3.	Room to take shelter		Maintenance/seat arrangement		
4.	Drinking water		Maintenance		
5.	Cutting the fish cleaning		Cleanliness and hygiene		
6.	Information centre		Procurement of information		

8 Whether you feel that land centre is more concentrated with men Yes/No

9 Whether you feel that male had kept you away in the process of auction. Yes / No

If yes give reason

I while auction do they quote separate rate for male and female? Yes/No

If yes how they do

10. What is the method of vending the fish and sale proceeds in a day/week/month.

Sl. No.	Variety	Method	Amount	Time taken
	Fresh fish			
	Dry fish			

11 a What is the mode of transportation?

b I Do the arrangement Males arrangement

1. House to landing centre
2. Landing centre to Market place
3. Market to House
4. Landing centre to dry fish yard
5. Dry fish yard to house.

12 What is the attitude of the men when transport the fish from one place to another.

13 a. Work chart showing the distance, cost transportation, maintenance, time spent and sale proceeds in the fish vending.(in a day)

Particulars	Distance in kms	Time spent	Transportation charges	Purchase price	Maintenance	Sale proceeds
1. House to landing centre						
2.landing centre to market place						
3Landing centre						
4.In the market place						
5.Market place to dry fish yard						
6. Dry fish yard to house						
7.Market place to house						
8. House hold work						
9. Total	\Km	Hrs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs

b Income in a day

14. Whether the men follow the same method for selling the fish Yes/No

If No how they differ.

15 How do you manage your livelihood during the off season

B. Fish processing Industry

1 What is the nature of occupation

Male Female

2 What is the duration of the work

Male Female

3 Whether you have might shift Yes/No

Male Female

4 What is the remuneration per month?

Male Female

5 How the remunerations are fixed?

Male Female

6 What made you to join the fish processing industry?

7 Who motivated you to engage your labour in fish processing industry?

8 Whether the following facilities are available in the factory?

Facilities	Yes/No	Male	Female
Canteen			
Housing facility			
Provision and food items			
Medical benefit			
Recreation room			
Rest room			
Crèche for children			
Drinking water			
Sanitation			
Transportation			
Education for children			
Loan facility			
Weekly holidays			
Any other specify			

9 Whether you are satisfied with the work Yes/No

If yes Give reason

10 How supervisors and men colleagues behave with you?

Supervisors Men colleagues

11 Is there any disparity in wages between male and female employees? Yes/No

If yes who get more and why

12 Whether you have any awareness of any law/act relating to your job Yes/No

13 Working in the night shift and away from the family; will it becomes a hurdle for your future life.

Yes/No/Don't Know

14 Whether you would like to have any change in this occupation: Yes/No

If yes:-

A Higher wages b Less duration of work

c Good welfare scheme d Good governance

e Any other specify

7. In the market place (Name of the market/Yard.

A State whether yes or no

1You have a permanent place in the market 2Men have a permanent place in the market

3You have sufficient space to display the fish 4Men have sufficient space to display the fish

5The market is congerted place 6Building was properly constructed to facilitate fish vending

7 There is a competition among the fish vendors 8 For fish vending process men competit more than ladies 9Men sell the fish faster than you 10Men sell high valued fish 11 I sell low valued fish 12 You have some permanent customers 13 Men have more number of permanent customers 14 Local government authority horse

B How do you manage to sell fish ,during heavy rain and sunny days?

C How much rent you pay to the conserved authority?

D Whether the following facilities are available in the market: Yes/No

Facilities	Yes/No	Male	Female
1 Proper shelter to take rest			
2 Toilet			

3 Cleanliness

4 Canteen (Seating arrangement)

5 Drinking water facility (Purity and accessibility)

6 Electricity (Supply and connection)

E State whether Yes/No

1You have separate yard to dry the fish 2Men have separate yard to dry the fish

3 Sufficient place to cut and clean 4Men competit with you in the dry fish yard

5 You have to pay rent to the authority to dry the fish

If yes how much

F Have you employed any assistance to dry the fish? Yes/No

If yes:- How many:-

G What is the wages

H How many days you need to dry the fish

I To whom you sell the dried fish

J What is the method of weighing the dry fish.

K Whether the wholesaler settle the trading immediately.

L Whether the male adopt any discriminative method while trading on the dry fish Yes/No

If yes specify

M Which is the easiest? Procuring fish/selling the fish

8 Financial assistance

1Which are sources of securing financial assistance Male Female

2 Whether you have borrowed any loan Yes/No

If yes specify the source

3 What is the amount of loan borrowed?

4 What was the purpose of borrowing?

5 What is the rate of interest and mode of repayment

Rol Mode of repayment Amount

6 Whether it applies to men also Yes/No

7 Whether you have pledged any assets for the purpose of borrowing Yes/No

If yes specify:-

8 Whether your husband has pledged any of your assets to borrow the loan. Yes/No

If yes specify:-

9 What are the problems that you face in the repayment of loan?

10 Whether you are member of any chit fund

11 Whether any men pressurized you to become the member of the chit fund Yes/No

12 What is the response of men when you bid for the fund:

13Whether you have been cheated in the chit fund business process Yes/No

If yes specify

9. Financial assistance from co-operative society/SHG:

A Co-operative society

1Whether you are the member of the co-operative society? Yes/No

2 What is the name of the society

3 Whether you have borrowed any loan from the society Yes/No

4What was the purpose of borrowing

Roi and method of repayment:

Roi	mode of Repayment	Amount

5Whether you have pledged any assets for the purpose of borrowing Yes/No

6What are the problem that you face in the repayment of loan from co-operative society.

7 Under which scheme you have borrowed the loan?

8 What was the amount borrowed and outstanding.

Amount borrowed	Outstanding
Rs.	Rs.

9 Other than this co operative society, have you become the member of any other co operative society? Yes/No

10 Whether this co operative society, reasonably satisfied you needs yes/no

If no: give the reason.

B Self help group

1 What is the name of your SHG

2 For which NGO it is affiliated

3 For past how many years you are the member of the SHG

4 What was the savings done so for?

5 What was the amount of loan borrowed

6 What is the Rol and mode of repayment

7 Whether you have offered any security to borrow the loan

8 What is the amount outstanding.

9 What is the attitude of the co-members of your SHG

(very good/ good / average/bad/worst)

A Same cast same occupation B Different caste same occupation C Same caste different occupation

D Any other specify

10 Who motivated you to join the SHG

11 Whether you feel that the following are the motivation Yes/No

A Social empowerment, B Economic empowerment, C Political empowerment, E Any other specify

12 What is the ranking you allot to the following institution from you point of view

(Very Good/ Good/Average/Bad/Worst)

a SHG b Co-operative society c Nationalised banks d Financiers and brokers

e Chit funds f Friends/Relatives

10. Government Schemes and policies:

1 Whether you have availed the following facilities from the government Yes/No

aYellow card/Green Card bMahila swalambhana c Insulating box a (Frequency of using it)

1. Always 2.sometimes 3.none

b)Reason for not using it 1. Heavy 2. Dealings Small in number

d Sufidised diseal/kerosene eMopeads f Any other

2 Whether there is any separate government programmes and policies available to fisher women Yes/No

3 What are the measures and safety devices you have undertaken to face the financial crises in this occupation

4 How the KSFDC helps you in fish vending

5 How the same institution helps men in fish vending

6 Whether the KSFDC Air conditioned outlet helps you in selling the fish. Yes/No

7 Whether the KSFDC Air conditioned selling outlets quotes lesser price than yours Yes/No

11. Cultural particulars relating to the occupation:

1 For past how many years you are in this occupation.

Fish vending fish processing In the landing centre

2 Whether your girl children would like to continue the same occupation Yes/No

If yes. Specify the reason If no specify the reason

3 Whether you would like to have the following cultural change in fish vending Yes/No

A Mall b Co – operative society c Fish stall d Mobile fish stall E Any other specify

4 You are continuing this occupation, because it is

A Traditional occupation b Family occupation c Less education d Self employment with less capital e Men are no co-operative in economic problems of the households.

f No other sources of income and alternatives.

12. Infrastructural development and displacement:

1 Whether your family faced the displacement problem Yes/No

2 For which Developmental Project your family was displaced?

3 What was the compensation given to your family for displacement

4 Whether there is any health related problems to you because of the mega developmental project

5. Whether you are aware of coastal regulation zone/coastal zonal management Yes/No

If yes from whom

13. CMFRI and Skill Development:

1 Have you participated in skill development programme of CMFRI. Yes/No.

2 If participated specify

3 Name of the programme

4 When

5 If no give reason.

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